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THE WAR.

Confirmation of the Capture of Saarbruck by the French.

The Emperor and the Prince Imperial Under Fire.

Reported Successes of the French at Other Points.

Destructive Qualities of the New French War Engine.

King William's Proclamation to the Prussian Army.

The Prussian Army 642.000 Strong on the Frontier.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Saarbruck—Confirmation of the Capture by the French—Accounts of the Operation from Various Sources—The Emperor and His Son Under Fire.

London, Aug. 3.—The following details of the affair at Saarbrück have been received here: The fight began at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. The French passed the frontier in force. The Prussians were driven from their strong position by the sharp artillery fire of the French. The latter remained masters of the position, which they won without serious loss. The Emperor and Prince Imperial witnessed the conflict and returned to Metz to dinner.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The French journals, this morning, publish the following account of the Saarbrück affair, received from Metz yesterday: "The French troops passed the frontier at 11 o'clock. They instantly encountered the Prussians, strongly posted on the heights commanding Saarbrück, which were carried by a few battalions. The capture of the town instantly followed, the artillery compelling the Prussians to evacuate it in great haste. Gen. Frossard, with one division, defeated three divisions of the enemy. Buildings in Saarbrück caught fire from the French artillery, and half of the town was destroyed. The *mitrailleuses* were used for the first time, and are reported to have worked wonders." The Emperor on his return to Metz, after the battle, sent the following telegraphic dispatch to the Empress:

> Louis has received his baptism of fire. He was admirably cool and little impressed. A division of Frossard's command carried the heights overlooking the Saar. The Prussians made a brief resistance. Louis and I were in front where the bullets fell about us. Louis keeps a ball he picked up. The soldiers wept at his tranquility. We lost an officer and ten men.
>
> NAPOLEON.

The City of Metz was illuminated last night in honor of the victory. After the retreat of the Prussians the French did not occupy the place. The Empress with her nieces went this morning to the Chapel of Notre Dame des Victoires to offer prayers of thanksgiving for the safety and success of the Emperor and Prince.

PRUSSIAN ACCOUNTS OF THE AFFAIR.

Berlin, via London, Aug. 3.—The following official dispatch is published: "Yesterday a small detachment stationed at Saarbrück was attacked by three French divisions. After a sharp action the position was abandoned, the Prussians falling back on their supports. The loss was trifling. Prisoners report the arrival of the French Emperor on the bank of the Saar at 11 in the morning."

London, Aug. 3.—The following is the Prussian account of the affair at Saarbrücken: "The fortifications at this place (Saarbrücken) were attacked by a column of French infantry yesterday. The enemy was repulsed." A telegram from Amsterdam confirms the report of the French exploit at Saarbrück, but calls it a *coup de theatre* to act on Paris, and not a military success. The Prussians regarded Saarbrück as a position without military value, and intrusted it to only two companies.

THE FRENCH MITRAILLEUSE.

Metz, Aug. 3.—Yesterday, when the heights of Saarbrück were occupied, a battery of *mitrailleuses* played upon the enemy's position in the presence of the Emperor and Prince Imperial. The Emperor ordered the officer in charge not to fire unless it was necessary, as the Prussians were hidden in the prairies; but afterward a detachment of the enemy seen near the railway, at a distance of 1,600 metres, was fired at, and left half their number on the field. A second detachment met the same fate, after which the enemy feared to appear. The prisoners taken confess to the superiority of the French guns.

Importance of the Success—The Mitrailleuse—A Council of War at Metz.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The *Figaro* claims that the victory at Saarbrück was one of great importance. The Emperor wished to gain possession of Saarbrück, because it commands the valley of the Saar and the railway to Treves. The latter cannot now be of any service to the enemy. All accounts coincide as to the destructiveness of the *mitrailleuse* and the comparatively small loss of the French troops. A council of war was held at Metz yesterday evening, at which all the commanders of the army on the German frontier were present.

Fighting Reported All Along the Frontier—Capture of Weisenburg by the French.

London, Aug. 3.—Fighting has been going on along the French and Prussian frontier since Monday. On Saturday the Prussians moved forward and attacked Weisenburg, on the Bavarian frontier, between Bitche and Lauterburg, driving out the French. On Monday three French *corps d'armée* from Metz moved forward on the Prussian lines. Yesterday the Second Corps crossed the frontier and attacked the Prussians on the heights opposite Saarbrück, which were eventually carried after some use of the artillery. The French afterward fell back to their own lines. The loss on both sides was light. It was reported that MaMahon's division will attempt a forward movement on the right today.

Other Operations—An Ambulance System in the French Army—A Prussian Account of a Brush.

Paris, Aug. 3.—Reports from head-quarters are received up to 1 o'clock this morning. There was no change in the military situation. The *Figaro* of today announces the death of Gen. Gaujal, commanding a subdivision at Strasbourg. Dr. Auguste Nelaton has gone to the head-quarters of the army to organize the ambulance system. The advanced posts of Marshal Bazaine's corps had a brush today with the enemy's sharpshooters. Several of the latter were killed. The French suffered no loss.

London, Aug. 3.—A rumor is in circulation here today to the effect that Weissenberg, a town in the Palatinate on the border, has been stormed by the French.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—The following is official: A *reconnaissance* was made yesterday by a body of Baden light horse and Prussian Hussars. The force engaged a French scouting party near Stargerbrunn. One officer was killed and several wounded on the French side. Two Prussians were slightly wounded.

Neutrality of Surrounding Nations—Concentration of German Troops in Wurtemberg—A Levy En Masse on the Prussian Coasts.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The *Presse* says that the declaration of the Duke of Grammont regarding the neutrality of Belgium, which was recently sent to London, will soon be communicated to Parliament. A Captain in the Prussian Army, who claimed to be a Belgian, has been arrested here. The French Government has explained to the Cabinet at Madrid that the camps which have recently been formed near the Spanish frontier were simply places of rendezvous and training for the Garde Mobile. Advices from Basle announce that a large force of Wurtemberg troops have arrived in that vicinity to sustain the Baden troops. The fall of English consols is considered at Basle as a certain sign of the intervention of England. The statement that a brother of the King of Denmark is with the Prussian Army is false. He is in the Austrian service.

The *Gaulois* announced that the Ambassadors of Austria, Spain and Turkey had an important interview yesterday with the Duke de Grammont. M. Vimercate, who went on a special mission to Florence and Vienna, has returned. He was received yesterday by the Empress and started this afternoon for Metz.

London, Aug. 3.—The *Morning Standard*, referring to the *Alabama* question, hopes that in the present war England's neutrality will be less ambiguous. England is freely exporting horses to Germany, which are immediately forwarded to the seat of war. A late number of the Vienna *Post* says the Grand Duke of Baden asserts that King William, in a conversation with him in 1866, informed him that Count von Bismarck was eager to cede the region about the River Saar to France, but that the King and his Council declined. Horses are said to be scarce in both Germany and France. The Germans need them for cavalry and the French for artillery. The Danish Press is favorable to France. The Dutch troops now occupy Haarlem and Utretcht, and various points on the Yseel.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—The Prussian Government has announced a levy *en masse* to defend the coasts.

Vienna, Aug. 3.—Austria has an army corps in Bohemia commanded by Gen. Maroicio, and another in Moravia under Field-Marshal von Ramming.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—A Russian fleet has sailed from Cronstadt to cruise in the Baltic.

Strength and Disposition of the Prussian Army—Substitutes in Paris Scarce—Services of Lee and Beauregard Declined.

London, Aug. 3.—The following is given today as the numbers and disposition of the Prussian Army: The Duke of Mecklenburg commands 106,000 men at the mouth of the river Oder. At the mouth of the Elbe, Gen. Falkenstein has 58,000 men. Near Ems, Gen. Herwarth de Bittenfeld commands 50,000 men. The Army of the Rhine consists of the following bodies: 80,000 men at Cologne, under Gen. Steinmetz; 180,000 at the junction of the Main with the Rhine, under Prince Frederick Charles; and 166,000 along the Upper Rhine, under the Prince Royal, Frederick William. The chiefs of staff are Gens. Moltke, Blumenthal, Sporling and Stehle.... A dispatch from Paris says that £300 is paid for substitutes, and they are scarce at that.... The *Daily News*, of this morning, says the French Government has declined the services of Lee and Beauregard.

Rumored Disaffection in the Bavarian Army—Deficiency of Camp Equipage in Prussia—The King's Proclamation to the Army.

London, Aug. 3.—Prince Frederick Charles is reported ill at Oderburg. There is a rumor that disaffection exists in the Bavarian Army, many of the men being averse to fighting for Prussia. Little credit is given to the report. The Prussian troops in the field suffer from a deficiency of camp equipage. They have no shelter-tents, and large bodies of men are compelled to sleep on the ground without protection from the inclemency of the weather. A constant exchange of shots is going on between the sharpshooters all along the lines, and ammunition is squandered. An immense intrenched camp is being prepared between Frankfort and Mayence. The Berlin *Correspondenz* declares that the Prussian Army is ready to take the offensive and carry the war into France.

Mayence, Aug. 3.—The King, in his proclamation to the army today, declares:

> "All Germany stands united against a neighboring State, which has surprised us by declaring war without justification. The safety of the fatherland is threatened. Our honor and our hearths are at stake. Today I assume command of the whole army. I advance cheerfully to a contest which, in former times, our fathers, under similar circumstances, fought gloriously. The whole fatherland and myself trust confidently in you. The Lord God will be with our righteous cause."

War on Bismarck, Not on Germany—French Troops Moving to the Frontier—Explosion at Versailles—French Hesitation and its Consequences.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The *Journal Officiel* of this morning declares that the present war is not against Germany, nor against King William, but against Bismarck. The *Journal* regrets that the "Prussian King submits to the domination of this violent and unscrupulous Minister." The Emperor is now busy improving the soldiers' uniforms, which will be made much lighter. The Garde Mobile is going forward to Chalons as fast as possible. The people there receive them with great enthusiasm. The *Moniteur* this morning says there will be no fête in Paris on the 15th of August this year. The Empress will not go to the front on a visit, as has been reported.

Versailles, Aug. 3.—Several public buildings of this city have lately been given up as depositories for ammunition. Yesterday the city barely escaped destruction from an explosion. A fire occurred in one of these powder warehouses, which was fortunately subdued before any great amount of damage had been done. A box of ammunition, which was already enveloped in flames, was dragged into the street, where it immediately exploded.

London, Aug. 3.—It is rumored today that negotiations are pending to keep open the ports of Hamburg and Bremen during the war. It is said that the United States as well as England is urging this. The new revolving cannon has been tried at Valence, and is said to be a great success. A correspondent describes it as a terribly destructive weapon at 5,000 yards.... It is generally admitted by the French that their hesitancy has sacrificed their advantage. An early start might have overwhelmed Germany, but France is now compelled to act mainly on the defensive.

Why the Opening of the Campaign was Delayed—Peace Propositions Rejected by Prussia—Troops in Hamburg.

London, Aug. 3.—Advices from a private source attribute the delay in the opening of the campaign after the armies were ready on both sides, to the renewal of Napoleon's proposals for peace, which were finally refused today by Bismarck. The Duke de Grammont is preparing an answer to the last dispatch of Count von Bismarck.

Hamburg, Aug. 3.—The city is crowded with Prussian troops, who are quartered on the citizens.

The Crown Prince and the South German Army.

London, Aug. 3.—Last night columns of French troops were at St. Avone (St. Avolt?) and Gersweiller. The Crown Prince Frederick William remains in Prussia, in command of the Prussian troops. He will not take command of the South German Army, as reported.

The British House of Commons on Naval Augmentation and Export of Horses—Defense of Liverpool.

London, Aug. 3.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Baxter, Secretary to the Admiralty, said no augmentation of the navy was designed. Sailors could easily be had and coal was abundant. Mr. Lowther called attention to the shipment of horses to the Continent. He said 1,600 were shipped daily, and he feared that horses would soon become scarce. Mr. Cardwell admitted the fact, but saw no legal means of preventing it. A movement is on foot in Liverpool to organize measures for the defense of the port.

The Newspaper Correspondents—Release of those Arrested at Metz—Exclusion from Both Lines.

Paris, Aug. 3.—M. Ollivier has asked the Emperor for definite instructions regarding reports to the Press and correspondents accompanying the army. Napoleon has ordered the release of the newspaper correspondents who were recently arrested at Metz.

London, Aug. 3.—It is understood that all war correspondents have been finally expelled from both lines.

The correspondents of the *Daily Telegraph* and *Pall Mall Gazette* were among those arrested at Metz, but they were released on promise of being more prudent hereafter.

FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN LEADERS.

The Generals Prominent in the Pending Campaigns — Commanders of the French Armies.

From the London Daily News, July 20 and 21.

It is now definitely announced that the Emperor of the French will assume the supreme command of the Army of Germany, as he did of the Army of the Alps in 1859, and as the King of Prussia did that of his army during the Seven Weeks' War. The precise constitution of the Emperor's personal staff has not yet been published, but most of the names of the officers who will hold high commands are known.

M'MAHON.

Among these the officer most conspicuous for military ability is unquestionably Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta. This eminent soldier, whose name proclaims his descent from a warlike race, is in the sixty-third year of his age. He received his military education at Saint Cyr, from which he passed to the Staff Corps. He took part in the expedition to Algiers, and was subsequently Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Achard at the siege of Antwerp. In 1833 he returned to Africa, and rose rapidly in his profession, until in 1852 he became General of Division. In 1855 he commanded an infantry division in Marshal Bosquet's corps in the Crimea. In this capacity he took a personal part in the famous and successful assault of the Malakoff, establishing himself in that work and holding it, notwithstanding the repeated and prolonged efforts of the Russians to dislodge him. For this service he was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and on the return of peace was made a Senator. In 1857 he was again in Africa, commanding an expedition against the Kabyles, and was afterward appointed Commander-in-Chief of the sea and land forces in Algeria. It was, however, the Italian war which first placed his name prominently before the European public. With the designation of Commander of the Second Army Corps, but really by the side of the Emperor, he rendered at the great, and for a time very dubious, battle of Magenta, services so important that he was named by his Sovereign, and on the field of battle, Duke of Magenta, and Marshal of France. He has now been recalled from the Governor-Generalship of Algeria, to which he was appointed in 1864, to take a command in this war. The Duke of Magenta is represented as combining rapidity of judgment with calmness of temper and firmness of purpose in a remarkable degree. He has never been considered a personal favorite of the Emperor, who, nevertheless, highly appreciates his abilities and character. It may be interesting to recall the fact that he was the officer chosen to represent France at the coronation of the present King of Prussia in 1861, a position which he sustained with great pomp and dignity.

BAZAINE.

The fame of Marshal Bazaine, who has already taken command of his corps d'arme, is of more recent origin, and dates from the Mexican war, of which he has himself written a history. He is descended from an old military family, and was born in 1811. He was educated at the Ecole Polytechnique, and in his twenty-first year proceeded to Africa, for so many years the great French school of war. Six years afterward he joined the Foreign Legion, and went through two campaigns in Spain against the Carlists. Returning to Africa he had obtained by 1850 the command of a regiment of the Foreign Legion, and at the outbreak of the Crimean war was appointed to command a brigade of that corps. His name is mentioned several times as that of a skillful and brave officer in the dispatches of Marshals Canrobert and Pelissier, and in 1855 he was made General of Division. He subsequently commanded the French expedition against Kinburn. When in 1862, while the civil war in America was raging, the Emperor of the French determined to prosecute his designs upon Mexico, Gen. Bazaine received the command of the first division of infantry in Gen. Forey's expedition. In October of the following year Forey was recalled and Bazaine advanced to the chief command. In July, 1863, he led his army into the City of Mexico, and commenced a series of vigorous operations in order to expel President Juarez, whom he drove to the frontier of the Republic, and whom he apparently believed he had expelled. This, at least, is the only assumption on which a number of executions of duly commissioned officers of the Republic, who had been taken prisoners in regular war, can be explained. This return to practices worthier of a semi-savage Hispano-American settlement than of the magnanimous French people, was the more regrettable, inasmuch as it was afterward made the excuse for the execution of the unhappy Maximilian, whose death was said to be a just reprisal for similar murders committed under the French occupation in his name. Gen. Bazaine did not keep up a good understanding with the Emperor Maximilian, who at length avoided him to follow a course dictated by a sentiment of personal honor. The tragical end of the enterprise is known. The French marched for Vera Cruz, after Bazaine, who had received the rank of Marshal, had called the Mexican notables together, and told them that it was impossible to maintain the Empire, and that the war against Juarez was without object and without hope. His conduct was severely criticised on his return in French journals and periodicals, but the Emperor has consistently protected him. His services in Mexico have been rewarded with the rank and emoluments of a Senator and the permanent command of the Third Army Corps. He is also honorary Commander-in-chief of the Imperial Guard.

CANROBERT.

Marshal Canrobert is well known to many English officers as a good comrade during the Russian war. He was born in 1809, of a good Breton family. Like McMahon, he was educated at St. Cyr, and won his successive steps of promotion by hard fighting in Algeria, was wounded in the assault of Constantine, and fulfilling the prediction of Col. Combes, who fell at his side, that "there was a future for that young man," had subsequently the good fortune to be incessantly engaged in the arduous operations of the next few years. Having thus by the year 1847 won the rank of Colonel, he commanded the expeditions Ahmed-Sghir, against the Kabyles and the tribes of Jurjura, and raised the blockade of Bonsada. Having returned to France in 1850, he soon became known as one of the officers who had identified himself with the cause of the Prince President, who took him for his Aid-de-Camp, made him a General of Brigade, and gave him a command at Paris, in which he displayed great energy in suppressing the attempt at insurrection which followed the *coup d'état*. In 1853 he was made General of Division. When the Crimean war broke out he was appointed to command the first division of the Army of the East, which, it will be remembered, suffered very severely from cholera in the Dobrudscha. At the battle of the Alma he was wounded, but not severely, in the arm. Two days afterward, Marshal St. Arnaud, suffering from a mortal sickness, following the previous directions of the Emperor, transferred to him the chief command. The position had become difficult, but Canrobert faced it with patience and perseverance. In the end, however, a disagreement with Lord Raglan about the conduct of the war, led Canrobert to resign his command to Marshal Pelissier, and return to his first corps. Two months afterward he left the Crimea, and in 1856 was made a Marshal of France. In the Italian war he commanded the Third Corps of the Army of the Alps, and distinguished himself at Magenta by his personal valor, and at Solferino by the timeliness with which he countervailed an Austrian movement which threatened to place the army in peril. Until lately he was Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris.

CHANGARNIER.

Two days ago, following the indications of the Paris Press, we should have included Gen. Changarnier in this list, as he was stated to have been appointed to command the reserve. Changarnier is an officer whose political opinions have deprived him of the opportunity of fulfilling the promise of his youth. When the present Emperor became the Chief of the State there were not three officers in France who would have been placed on the same line with him. Under the Restoration he served in Spain and Algeria, and greatly distinguished himself under Marshal Clausel against Achmet Bey, in the retreat from Constantine upon Bone. After a long series of brilliant services, he was made Commander of Algeria by the Duke d'Aumale. In 1848 he returned to France, whither his reputation had preceded him, and was offered the Berlin Embassy, which he declined. Soon after he was sent to Algeria as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief. Having been elected to the Constituent Assembly, he returned to France, and received the command of the National Guard, and afterward of the garrison of Paris. Soon after he became the object of political suspicions. He was known to be the enemy of the Republic, and while some thought him incapable of attempting to restore the Oleanists, he for two years supported Louis Napoleon. At length he separated himself from that Prince, and was deprived of his commands. In the Chamber he declared against the ambition of "Cæsar," and accordingly was one of those who were seized and shut up on the memorable 2d of December. Since then his career has been closed. On the outbreak of this quarrel, he offered his services to his country, and it is stated that they have been refused.

The Prussian Military Commanders.

Although at present no complete and precise announcement has been made as to the distribution of the great commands in the German army, there are some arrangements which arise so naturally out of the circumstances of the times and the experience of the war of 1866, that we may safely assume their adoption. Thus, the supreme command will be exercised by the King of Prussia, with Gen. Count Moltke as his chief military adviser. The Crown Prince has been nominated to the command of the South German Army, and Prince Frederick Charles will have an appointment of equal if not superior importance. Let us glance at the various qualifications of these officers.

MOLTKE.

The first place without doubt belongs to Gen. Count von Moltke, in whom his countrymen believe Prussia possesses the first strategist of the age. The opinion, if not sound, is excusable. Moltke is by birth a Mecklenberger, and was born in 1800. He at first entered the service of Denmark, but at an early age transferred himself to that of Prussia, and devoted himself with unwearied energy to a scientific study of the conditions of success in war. In 1832 he became a staff officer, and three years later visited the East, where he was presented to the Sultan Mahmoud, who persuaded him to remain in Turkey several years and take part in the military reforms of which the army stood greatly in need, and to assist in the Syrian campaign. Having returned to Prussia, he was appointed in 1856 Aid-de-Camp to the present King, at that time the Crown Prince. In 1858 he was appointed Chief of the General Staff. In this capacity he is believed to have drawn up the plan of an expedition intended to arrest the progress of the French arms in Italy in 1859. Such at least was the suspicion of the French Emperor, which was supposed at the time to be the real cause of the sudden and surprising conclusion of the peace of Villafranca. In 1864, he accompanied Prince Frederick Charles as chief of his staff in the expedition which the former led against Denmark. His high reputation, however, rests on his most skillful direction of the war against Austria in 1866, the plan of which he had previously prepared. Moltke's name was very little heard of during the war, while those of his subordinates were trumpeted abroad. No man ever produced greater effects with less ostentation and noise. Only once, and then at Königgrätz, did he appear in front of the armies. Seated at his desk in the rear, he received through the field-telegraph a continuous stream of intelligence from all the corps, followed their movements on the map, transmitted his orders to the Generals in command by the wires, and performed all this with such skill and foresight that not a movement failed, and every combination was made at the right moment. He is said to have worked out with his own hand, and himself calculated almost every detail of those operations, the consequences of which have astonished Europe. After victory had been realized, Moltke was joined with Bismarck as plenipotentiary of Prussia for the negotiations with the South German States, and when the preliminary peace with Austria had been sighed, he received the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest decoration which the King of Prussia has to confer.

FREDERICK CHARLES.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, who commanded the First Army in 1866, is the eldest son of Prince Charles, the second brother of the King, and may be taken as the representative of the modern progressive Prussian officer. He was born in 1828, has from his youth devoted himself to the military profession, is a General of cavalry, and holds a number of high appointments. He commanded in the war against Denmark in 1864. In 1866 he was placed at the head of the First Army destined to operate against Austria, entering Bohemia through Saxony, and so conducted his forces through the latter country as to make its people friends of Prussia. The extreme rapidity and energy of movement which he displayed in Bohemia disconcerted the Austrian General, Benedek, who had calculated upon being allowed to assume the offensive. In a series of actions he drove the Austrians to Sadowa, and won the great battle of Königgrätz, aided by the Crown Prince, who, bringing up the Second Army, effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles at the crisis of the day. Prince Charles enjoys boundless popularity with the army. He has a Prince's memory for names and persons, and has a kind word for everybody as he passes along. The soldiers know that he takes a strong and practical interest in their well-being, and that he he has labored successfully to improve their position. A British officer, whom we have before quoted, and who accompanied the French army during its campaign, says that with all the dash and fire of a cavalry officer, he can equally well lead his squadrons to pursue the broken enemy, and direct his infantry and artillery with patience in an attack against a firm and steady line. "He has a singular power of making his troops care little for fatigue and hardship; on the line of march he is always with his men, and can, by a few happy words, close up the straggling ranks of a weary battalion, and send the men forward cheering loudly." Prince Frederick Charles has labored strenuously, and with great success, to make the Prussian military system more elastic, giving greater freedom to the officers, and relying more upon moral means than upon rule and method in dealing with the men. The unexpected suppleness and dash which the Prussians displayed in 1866 is in a great measure the consequence of these reforms.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

The Crown Prince (Frederick William) of Prussia, who commanded the Second Army four years ago, was born in 1831. The chief of his staff in that campaign was Major-Gen. von Blumenthal, and he had under his orders three army corps, under Gens. von Bonin, von Steinmetz and von Mutius, besides the Guard Corps under Prince August, of Wurtemberg. The Crown Prince led his army, composed of 125,000 men, from Silesia through the passes of the Sudetic Hills, an operation exposed to great difficulties and to considerable danger. By a series of brilliant operations the army pushed its way through the mountains, fighting severe actions at Trautenan, Nachod, Skalitz and Schweinschadel. Before he had practically effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles, Gen. Benedek had made preparations to attack the latter with superior force, and the battle of Königgrätz was the result. The Crown Prince was urgently requested to hasten his advance, and appeared on the field unexpected by the Austrians, in the middle of the battle, struck the heart of the Austrian position, and decided the fortunes of the day. The Crown Prince has the reputation of being careless of his own trouble, anxious for the welfare of his troops, visiting billets and hospitals personally, but not sparing himself or his men in the hour of trial and duty. His march from Miletin to Coniggratz, and his series of victories on entering Bohemia, are considered to have established his reputation as an energetic commander.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The Secret Treaty—Comments of the French Press of this City.

The French papers in this City continue their comments upon the secret treaty. The *Courrier des Etats Unis* says:

"The telegraph furnishes us further details with reference to the secret treaty made public by M. de Bismarck. * * * * The first thing that strikes us is that in this treaty, or plan of a treaty, about which so much fuss has been made, there is no reference to Belgium, although the existence of such a reference was made a pretext by Prussia to stir up England against us. The only mention made of Belgium is in the rather confused commentaries accompanying the text of the treaty, and in which it is said that the terms proposed by France, although threatening in their nature, were never seriously considered by Prussia, which latter nation, in consideration of the enlargement of French boundaries, was also to acquire new territory in the south. These propositions, adds M. Bismarck's circular, were framed by M. Benedetti, and that most assuredly with the full authority of the Emperor. It is easily seen that this circular consists only of a repetition of assertions already proved false, and which no one pretends to believe. M. de Bismarck's double-dealing is so evident in this whole matter that there is no further need to refer to it."

The *Messager Franco-Americain* in connection with the same subject says:

"M. de Bismarck is an unscrupulous adversary. All means are justifiable with him in order to weaken the French influence in Europe. The circumstances in connection with the secret treaty of 1866, about which the whole truth is not yet known, furnish a theme to the Prussian Minister for dispatches to all the European Cabinets. * * * * * * *

It is important to note that the projected treaty, furnished officially by M. Bismarck, has nothing to do with the annexation of Belgium, but has much to do with the annexation of the Rhenish provinces. The treaty published in the London *Times was therefore fictitious*. It will also be noticed that the Prussian Minister cites no document in which there is any reference to Belgium. The *Indépendance Belge* is therefore, in error in asserting that the plan of a treaty relating to Belgium is deposited in the archives at Belgium; if this treaty existed, M. Bismarck would not certainly have failed to produce it. This fact will doubtless reassure England, whose warlike disposition is, by the way, by no means as great as it has been stated to be."

[The French comments, quoted above, are on the note from Bismarck to the Berlin *Anzeiger*, published in the Times of Aug. 1.]

ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

National Prejudices and Sensibilities—A National and Not a Dynastic Contest.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 19.

The war between France and Prussia is the last and greatest illustration of the old distinction between the occasions and the causes of events. The existence of Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern, is already forgotten. The Spanish element seems to have altogether dropped out of the quarrel. On both sides it is recognized that the grievances and insults which have been paraded by either combatant have no real connection with the issue. France and Prussia are not fighting because M. Benedetti tried to take King William by the button-hole, or because King William spoke to the aide-de-camp at his back instead of to the Ambassador standing in front of him. They are not fighting simply because the Emperor Napoleon has private ends of his own, which can be better served by war than by peace, or because Count Bismarck wants to revive the flagging enthusiasm of the South German population, or to justify a larger demand on behalf of the Federal exchequer. Both of these motives may have had their weight in determining the precise moment at which the contest should be begun. If the Emperor's health had been better, and his preparations more complete, he might have found a pretext two years ago; if the affairs of the North German Confederation had taken a different turn, Count Bismarck might have been more careful to make it impossible for him to find one now. But such considerations as these have reference only to the date of the war. They will help the future historian to explain why it is the war of 1870, not of 1868 or 1872; they do not touch the question why there is a war at all. Nor do they help in the slightest degree to explain the popular character with which the war is to all appearance invested, alike in Paris and in Berlin. There have been wars in which the nations concerned have had nothing to do but to suffer—wars which had their beginning and end in dynastic or family ambition—wars which were as much waged for the interest of the sovereign, apart from that of the nation, as though no blood but his own were shed in them, and no purse but his own had to bear the burden. It does not look as though this will ever be said of the war between France and Prussia. Unless we are deceived by false news or false analogies, the enthusiasm on both sides is genuine and universal. There may be a minority in France who hold with M. Thiers that "the occasion is ill-chosen" there may be a minority across the Rhine who wish that the future of Germany were identified with another cause than that of Prussia, and with another family than the Hohenzollerns. But minorities like these count for nothing when war has once been declared. They do not alter the fact that this is in an unusual degree a war of nations. There is hardly a Frenchman or a German who has not looked forward to it as inevitable for the last four years. It must have entered into the calculations of the statesmen of Prussia when they measured their strength against Austria; it has held its place in the calculations of the statesmen of France since the day when Austria was proved the weaker. For the present, at all events, we do not doubt that Frenchmen are quite in earnest when they disclaim all thoughts of territorial aggrandizement. How long this moderation would endure under the excitement of a great victory is another matter, but as regards the feeling in which the contest originates the statement may easily be quite true. France has gone to war rather from fear than from ambition, rather from a belief that it is essential to her very existence to check the growth of Prussia than from any conscious desire to extend her own limits. She has seen Prussia suddenly assume a position in Europe at least equal to her own. That chaotic Germany which excited no fears, planned no surprises, pursued no policy, has become organized, and organized under influences which must inevitably lead it to aim at becoming still greater. The old Confederation was obviously a mask for weakness, not a source of power. The interests of its members were so conflicting that such strength as each possessed only served to neutralize the strength of its neighbor. Now the whole of Germany, north of the Main, is an instrument in the hands of a single State, and all beyond that boundary threatens to follow the same irresistible law. It is not against Prussia merely that France has armed herself. If Austria had been the uniting force in Germany, Austria might have come in for the same hostility. It is true that the ambition manifested of late by Prussia has been of a peculiarly irritating and aggressive kind, and the fact that it has been gratified at the cost of overriding a good many native wishes to arrive at German unity by a pleasanter road has enabled Frenchmen to persuade themselves, or to fancy they have persuaded themselves, that it is the violence and the greed of Prussia that most excites their enmity. It is pretty clear, however, that it is the end which is being brought about, not the means employed to bring it about, that really governs the action of France. If Germany had become one amid the bleating of lambs instead of the roar of cannon, it would still have been a change of sad and evil omen in the eyes of a true Frenchman. He thinks, or more accurately he feels, that he cannot breathe freely in this new atmosphere. He cannot persuade himself that there can be room enough in Europe for France and Germany, supposing Germany is to become a great and consolidated empire. Perhaps a reflection how useful the cry of nationality, the claim founded on identity of race and speech, has been to his own country helps to increase his alarm. The left bank of the Rhine was once wholly German, and in some moment of future reverse Alsace may be filched away to give completeness to the German inheritance. Even if Frenchmen could be brought to reject these fears as groundless, there are others which are simple certainties. Whether France is or is not likely to suffer material loss at the hands of a united Germany, she is certain to suffer—nay, she has already suffered—a loss of influence and position which is hardly less galling to a proud and sensitive nation. France has gloried in being the arbiter of Europe, the Power to be first consulted and deferred to in every European difficulty, the permanent factor in every European combination. She has not been all this since Sadowa, and she cherishes a bitter hostility against the Power which has worked the change. It may be a sentimental grievance, but we in England have reason enough to know how keenly sentimental grievances may be felt, and how largely they affect the conduct and attitude of a whole people. The natural growth of Germany operates necessarily as a check upon France, and the natural resentment which the sense of this check arouses finds expression in the present war. The political difficulties of the Emperor, and his discovery—too late—that personal Government is not easily transferable from father to son, have hastened the occasion and precipitated the disaster.

Effects of the War at the Hamburg and Bremen Docks—Six Ocean Steamers and Four Hundred Stevedores Lying Idle.

The war between France and Prussia has wrought a very great, and to hundreds of laboring men a sad change at the docks and warehouses of the Hamburg and Bremen Steam-ship Companies in Hoboken. Where all was life and activity within the last month, today there is almost the silence of a deserted city. Six fine ocean steamers are lying fastened to the docks, and fifty or more laborers are sitting about, quiet and downcast. The two companies have heretofore furnished employment for fully 400 stevedores, nearly all of whom are residents of Hoboken. Yesterday, not one of these men was at work. An officer in the employ of the Hamburg Company states that the average wages of stevedores was from $18 to $24 per week. If this state of affairs continue for any length of time, the result to these poor men and those dependent upon them will be deplorable in the extreme.

WASHINGTON.

Formal Notification of the War in Europe—Action of the Government—Treatment of Americans in Cuba—The Government Cotton Cases—Frauds Upon Soldiers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The French Minister today, by order of his Government, notified us of the war between France and Prussia. The Emperor says he declares war to protect the honor and dignity of France. The document is brief and in the usual form, and contains nothing of special significance. As the fact that Prussia accepts war is apparent to everybody, it probably will not be thought necessary to give anybody official notice. The question that now presents itself is whether we shall issue a proclamation of neutrality. The President has not yet reached a determination to do so, and those who have learned his views since he went to Long Branch are confident he has no intention of doing so at present. The French and Prussian Ministers were informed by Mr. Fish, some time ago, that we would observe our neutrality acts and the laws of nations, and that supplies, not contraband of war, would be sold to either Government. Neither Power has yet offered to buy anything about which there can be a question raised. The last mails brought voluminous dispatches from Ministers Bancroft and Washburne, but the war news in them has been anticipated by foreign newspapers and the cable dispatches. The Berlin telegram, saying an agent of the United States is at Antwerp making arrangements whereby that port shall become the centre of trade between America and Europe during the war, must be an out-and-out fiction, or is founded on some misapprehension, for we have not sent an agent abroad for any such purpose, nor given any one in Europe authority to make such an arrangement. A copy of the English proclamation of neutrality between France and Prussia has been received here. It is in the usual form, and bears date on 19th July, four days after the declaration by the French Corps Legislatif. Today's mails brought nothing to the French Minister beyond the papers relating to the declaration of war, and nothing of importance was received at the Prussian Legation.

TREATMENT OF AMERICANS IN CUBA.

The Madrid telegram, which recites that the Ministeral Council of Spain has been debating Cuban affairs, in connection with the demand from the United States Government, is easily explained. Some weeks ago, Secretary Fish furnished Minister Sickles with a list of names of persons claiming to be American citizens, who have suffered loss of property in Cuba, and instructed him again to express the President's desire that early steps be taken to examine and adjust the claims of these persons. The Secretary suggested that the business be done here, and that the Spanish Government appoint an agent, with full power in the premises, to sit with an agent to be appointed by our Government, for the purpose of settling all claims not of a political character, each by itself and on its own merits. This proposition is probably what the Spanish Council have under consideration. It is no new thing, and in some form will probably receive their assent.

WEAR OF COIN IN TRADE.

Some correspondence has recently been had by the Treasury Department, with parties in New-York and Boston, as to the loss of value in gold coin by handling in course of business. Tests in New-York on coin taken at random from that received at the Sub-Treasury, showed twenty-five pennyweights deficiency on $5,000 of half eagles, quarter eagles and gold dollars, and something less deficiency on larger pieces; but the office says it never rejects any coin, however light, if the short weight is evidently due to the natural wear from use in ordinary business. At the Custom-house in Boston, the correspondence says, coin is required to come up to a certain standard. There is no law of Congress, nor any regulation of the Treasury Department, with reference to this matter.

THE GOVERNMENT COTTON CASES.

Business on all Government cotton cases has been brought to a stand still by the changes deemed necessary to comply with the new law organizing the Department of Justice. There are 737 of these cases, and work upon the portion in hand, nearly half the number, has been going actively forward for two years. About forty wree disposed of at the last term of the Court of Claims, and a number were ready for trial. The reorganization has, however, thrown out every one heretofore engaged upon these matters, even down to clerks who were familiar with the records, and all the briefs, in whatever state of preparation, have been put in the hands of new men. These will know nothing of the evidence or special history of the individual cases, except what can be learned from the examination of a room full of papers turned over by the retiring counsel. These suits involve about $15,000,000.

THE RICHMOND CITY TROUBLES.

The muss about the Richmond municipal offices is by no means settled. The Judge who, a few days ago, declared them all vacant because of frauds in election, yesterday made seven new appointments. The present incumbents will not surrender their places, and the whole matter will probably go to the Court of Appeals. Hope is expressed by dispassionate observers that things will be allowed to take this course, instead of running into civil outbreak, as on former occasions since the quarrel began.

FRAUDS UPON SOLDIERS.

Late publications showing the activity of the Pension Office in ferreting out frauds upon soldiers and their heirs, is bringing in large number of complaints from pensioners, who have now serious fears that the agents to whom they have intrusted their business have cheated them. Every case will be promptly investigated. The vouchers required are such as to render it almost impossible for the guilty parties to escape. Hereafter the Commissioner will require duplicates of all contracts, in which the fees must be stated. These are subject, if excessive, to revision by the Commissioner.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE PUBLIC BUILDING BOARD.

The Board created by the act of the last Congress to approve plans for all public buildings throughout the United States, viz., the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior, met, today, at the Treasury Department and organized. Acting Secretary Richardson represented the Secretary of the Treasury. The Board approved the plans of the supervising architect for the new Court-house and Post-offices at Omaha, Nebraska, and Columbia, S. C. They declined to take any action at present with regard to the new Custom-house at Nashville, it being impossible, in their opinion, to erect a suitable building within the limits of the present appropriation.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts for several days past have been very heavy, averaging about one million a day. Today they were over that amount.

THE MONEY IN THE SUB-TREASURY.

Messrs. Coon, of the United States Treasurer's Office; Parnell, of the Secretary of the Treasury's Office; Bigelow, Chief of the Loan Branch; and Moore, of the Register's Office, who were sent to New-York to count the money in the Assistant Treasurer's Office, returned to Washington, and today reported officially to the Acting Secretary that they found everything correct.

CIRCULAR TO PENSION AGENTS.

The Committee of Pensions has issued the following circular to Pension Agents:

Sir: By acts of Congress approved June 17, 1870, and June 30, 1870, and by a provision of the Pension Appropriation bill, all soldiers and sailors disabled in the late rebellion by the loss of limb or resection are entitled to receive an artificial limb or apparatus for resection, or, if they elect, commutation in money instead, at the rate of $75 in lieu of a leg, and $50 in lieu of an arm, foot or apparatus for resection; and the expenses thus incurred are to be paid from the "Pension Fund." In accordance with these provisions of law, bills for limbs supplied under regulations prescribed by the Surgeon-General, and approved by him, will be transmitted to you through this office, from time to time, for payment, and likewise bills for transportation of the soldier to and from such place as may be designated by the Surgeon-General for him to proceed to for the purpose of having the limb fitted. These bills will be rendered in duplicate; one will be preserved on file at your agency, the other will be transmitted to the accounting officers as a voucher. If the soldier elects to receive commutation money instead, an order for the payment of the amount will be issued to him from this office, directed to you by name, which, upon presentation, accompanied by duplicate receipts, you will pay. The order, with one receipt, you will forward to the accounting officer as a voucher. The other receipt you will retain on file. The payments made by you upon these bills and orders will be entered upon your accounts current, either army or navy, as designated under the head "For artificial limbs, &c., under acts of June 17, 1870; June 30, 1870, and July 11, 1870," and will be reported upon the last pages of your abstracts of monthly payments. Suitable blanks will be furnished as soon as practicable. Until then, written orders and receipts will be used, and payments reported on the abstract sheets. Respectfully, H. VAN AERNAM, Commissioner.

THE SILVER SPRAY DISASTER.

Additional Particulars—Statement of the Second Clerk—Loss Estimated at $100,000.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 2.

The city was again shocked, yesterday morning, by the intelligence of another disaster to her marine interests, and the tragic death of several of her well-known river men. The first news of the disaster was received about 9 o'clock, and from that time till late in the evening the greatest anxiety prevailed to learn the fate of those on board. The majority of the crew resided in either Cincinnati, Covington or Newport, and this fact, of course, contributed in a no small degree to keep up the feverish excitement which prevailed. The facts in the case, while being sorrowful enough, are not, we are pleased to say, as bad as at first reported. The ill-fated steamer *Silver Spray* was built at Brownsville, Penn., and finished at Pittsburg in January, 1864. She was 155 feet long, 37 feet beam, 6 feet hold, and had a capacity of 550 tons. She was built by Capt. Shuman and others, and received the machinery of the old *W. I. Maclay*, with the exception of the boilers, which were put in new. She continued in the trade for over a year with the old machinery; but in 1865, as it did not appear to work well, it was removed, a new outfit being furnished from C. T. Dumont's shop, in this city. When built her machinery consisted of three boilers, 38 inches in diameter, 26 feet long, with two flues. She had two lever engines, with 17-inch cylinders, and 5 feet stroke. The machinery put into her at Dumont's shop consisted of two lever engines, with cylinders 18 inches in diameter and 6 feet stroke. Her boilers were the same, we believe, as first put into her. By inspectors she was rated as B No. 2, and was worth at the time of the accident between $12,000 and $15,000. After using her for some time, she was sold by her builders to Capt. Fenton and others, and by them transferred to Capt. John S. Patterson, who owned her at the time of the accident. The *Silver Spray*, under command of Capt. John S. Patterson, her owner, and running under the auspices of the Cincinnati and New-Orleans Packet Company, left here on what has proved to be her last trip, on Saturday night, July 9. She had a good cargo, and her downward trip proved to be a most successful one.

She left on her return trip on Monday July 25, with a fair trip, and having the barge *Monarch*, well laden, in tow. She was in command of Capt. Jordan, Capt. Patterson for some reason or other having returned to this city by rail. Her cargo and that of the barge embraced between 200 and 300 tons, and included nearly 300 crates of crockery. The steamer passed Memphis on Sunday, and reached what is known as Pacific Place, just thirty-five miles above that city, shortly after midnight. It was at this point the explosion took place. Mr. Singleton, second clerk of the boat, says that the explosion took place at precisely the time the watch was being changed, and that in an instant both the boat and barge were enveloped in flames. Nothing was left for those who were not killed outright but to plunge into the river and make for land, the nearest point of which was more than 300 feet from the burning steamer. The night was very dark, and this, together with the intense excitement which prevailed, was the cause of so many lives being lost, which under other circumstances might have been saved. Most of the books of the steamer were lost, and there is a rumor current that $5,000 in currency, which was in the safe, is also missing. How true this is, we are unable to state.

The *Spray*, as we have already said, was valued at $12,000, and was insured for $10,000. The Insurance Companies will not probably be liable for the loss, they having a clause in all policies exempting themselves from loss in all cases of explosion. The barge *Monarch*, which the *Silver Spray* had in tow, was valued at $4,000, and was insured for $3,000. This loss will probably have to be paid, and Capt. John Kyle, President of the Eureka Company, signifies his intention of doing so at an early date. Immediately after the explosion both the *Spray* and barge floated down the river about two miles and grounded on a sand-bar, where they burned to the water's edge. They are both a complete loss.

A Defaulting Railroad Cashier.

A man named John D. Randolph, employed as cashier in the freight department of the Oil City and Alleghany River Railroad Company, recently decamped with a considerable amount of funds belonging to the Company. The Oil City *Times* says that a dispatch was sent to Randolph on Monday stating that one of his family was very ill, and he took an immediate departure, as was supposed, to the sick bed, but his not returning when expected led some of the officers of the road to make an examination, which revealed the fact that his cash account with the road was about $8,000 short, and from the fact that he had, but a day or two previous, collected from the Atlantic and Great Western Company the sum of $4,700, which was not accounted for, his absence was easily explained, and will no doubt be permanent if he is not overtaken by detectives. A letter was received in Oil City, written by him, the latter part of last week, claiming that when it was read he would be on shipboard bound for Europe. In this letter he freely confessed his guilt, but claims that his last act was his only alternative, hoping at no very distant day to make good the amount of his embezzlement. He asserts that he took small amounts of money at first, as was supposed, but the sum grew rapidly against him, and in fear of exposure he decided to leave. The name of Johnny Randolph, two weeks ago, stood without blemish in Oil City, but today is in ill repute, and the many friends he had here will feel sad at his misfortune, and can only speak of him now as a dishonorable fallen man—a wanderer from justice. Our readers will remember the robbery of the Oil City ticket office at this place, about one year ago, of $1,500, the money being taken from the safe, it was supposed, while Johnny was at dinner. Suspicion now points strongly to him as the thief, and why shouldn't it, since the developments of last week. Detective McKenzie, of Corry, returned from New-York, where he heard that Randolph had take passage on ship-board, bound for Europe. Randolph's interest in a restaurant and confectionery-stand at the depot was seized by the Company.

Bungling Lovers—An Elopement Frustrated.

The Troy *Press* of Aug. 3 says: "A young lady residing on the Hollow Road has recently been the recipient of attention from a young man who occupies a portion of the house of his inamorata. As the lady in question is but eighteen years of age, and her lover but twenty, the parents did not presume that any marriage engagement would be the immediate result. Finding this coldness on the part of the parents, the couple planned an elopement on Monday night. The young lady's father observed during the afternoon that she was arraying herself in white with unusual care. He inquired where she was going, and the daughter, who had not expected the return of her father, answered, with evident embarrassment, 'Nowhere.' This was very suspicious in the eyes of her father, who ordered his daughter to divest herself of her finery and to resume her household duties, and said when she became of suitable age he should make no objection to marriage. Thus the case stands at present; but it may be that the love which laughs at all barriers may succeed in planning a more successful escape from parental vigilance and authority."

Wholesale Discharge of Railroad Conductors.

The Troy *Press* of Aug. 3 says: "A great excitement exists at the Susquehanna depot in Albany. Most of the conductors have been invited to leave. The charge is that they have been 'discounting the receipts' in a terrible manner—from fifty to seventy-five per cent. The large business of the road, combined with small cash receipts, alarmed the directors. Directors went in for a discovery, and placed 'spotters' on all the trains. Spotters soon discovered the leaks. On one trip a certain conductor took in $30; he only returned to the office $5. Dead loss to the road, $25. With such figures to fall back on we cannot wonder that the directors became alarmed and insist on a new deal, with fresh men for conductors. The discharge of the old conductors has created great excitement."

MOVEMENTS IN ENGLAND.

The War Excitement and Discussion—The Demonstrations in Ireland—Sympathies of Different Parties—The English and German Press on War Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 23, 1870.

There is nothing to write of but the war; no one can read or think of anything but the war, and of that there is no news whatever—I mean here and now. Before this can reach you, even while it is leaving these shores, the telegraph may flash to you the news of battle. As I write, the Emperor has not left Paris, the armies are not concentrated, we have but the vaguest guesses as to the plans of operations. And while we wait in anxious dread for the terrible scenes of carnage which are before us, and which may come within the coming week, every word of news and every flying rumor is devoured most eagerly. Nations and individuals pronounce upon the justice, necessity or criminality of this war according to their sympathies, or hopes, or fears. We have all expected it for four years, ever since the field of Sadowa; yet what a terrible surprise at last. France and Germany have been resolutely preparing for it, knowing that it must come; yet to France and Germany it was equally sudden when it came, and as far as I can see, has been welcomed by each with equal enthusiasm. France, by one impulse, burst into warlike song, and the long-proscribed "Marseillaise" is played by the bands in the gardens of the Tuileries and at the Imperial dinners at St. Cloud, and is heard in every city and village in France; while all Germany is ringing with songs of the Rhine and fatherland.

WHO BEGAN IT?

It is useless now to ask who began it. The *Times* began by charging the whole blame of the war upon the Emperor, his Ministers and the French Legislature. It was a war wantonly begun, "merely to satisfy the savage cravings of excitement and ambition"—"to gratify an insane hatred of Prussia." Such a declaration, so contrary to the neutrality enjoined in the Royal proclamation, called forth strong rebukes from the English Press, and gave mortal offense to the French. Now, the *Times* Paris correspondent declares that up to Thursday the Emperor desired peace, that at the very moment when the news arrived that peace, by the act of the King of Prussia, was no longer possible, M. OLLIVIER was writing a statement for the Senate that peace would be preserved. The King of Prussia has avowed in his address to the people of Bremen, that he had himself made the terrible decision. And this accords, you will see, with the French official statement. But when two nations hate each other, and are as ready as France and Germany have been for years to fly at each other's throats, it matters little how the occasion may arise, or who may say the final word that sets two millions of armed men to their work of murder. Both nations were ready for war, morally and materially. Both have immense armies, and the most perfect means that science could devise for destroying each other. Both are urged by powerful motives. France is determined to maintain her position as the leading Power in Europe. Germany aspires to a consolidated Empire. France believes that a war will give her the position which she considers her right. Prussia has long seen that a war with France would be the welding force of German unity. The motives are equal—the hate burns most deeply in the German heart. The French are too vain, too self-satisfied to hate anybody. If they have that feeling at all it is for *perfide* Albion.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

But the feeling in England is very much divided. The *Times* and *Daily News* are strongly, and the latter violently, Prussian. The *Morning Post* shows French sympathies; the *Telegraph*, which has been considered the English organ of the Imperial Government, yesterday turned suddenly against the Emperor, and his only out and out supporter is the London *Figaro*, which is really a French journal printed in English. The Queen, whose husband was a German Prince, whose eldest daughter will be Queen of Prussia, perhaps Empress of Germany, with two other daughters married to German Princes, must be expected to sympathize with Germany. But the Princess of WALES must sympathize with her father, the King of Denmark. The Cabinet is divided. Two of its most influential members, one of whom probably wrote the *Times'* leader of the 18th, from which I have quoted, and which was looked upon in France as a flagrant violation of neutrality, if not an act of war, are Prussian. The same division runs through the whole country. It is impossible to say yet how the line would be drawn. England has been now for many years the ally of France. The armies of both countries fought side by side in the Crimea. The commercial treaty has led to wide-spread business relations. On the other hand, French and English are hereditary enemies, and the English race, or the Saxon portion of the admixture, is German, and, as the *Times* reminds us, "blood is thicker than water." Yet England gave a good deal of useless sympathy to poor Denmark, and English sympathies were largely with Austria in the brief war of 1866. The speeches of Mr. GLADSTONE have been painfully vague and embarrassed. He is worn with the hard work and late hours of the session. Commercial England is, of course, most anxious to keep out of difficulty, and have the trade of the world while her chief rivals are fighting. But there is not a little fear that this will be found impossible. She may be drawn into the quarrel to defend Belgium—though the Belgians, from the panic they are in, do not seem to have much hope of English aid. Belgium is almost in a state of siege. She has but an army of one hundred thousand on a war footing; and the crown jewels and money of the King have been sent to Antwerp, ready at any moment to be conveyed to England.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRELAND.

The most singular demonstration of feeling we have had, beyond the countries engaged in the war, has been in Ireland. Celt against Saxon, the Irish must go for the Celt. Then France has always been the sympathizing, if not very helpful friend of Ireland. More than all, perhaps, the *Times* leader made the Irish think that English sympathies were with Germany, and that alone was quite enough to carry theirs in the other direction. So the excitable, and specially anti-English elements, of Dublin went and saluted the French Consul, and a grand procession marched through the city, to the stirring music of the "Marseillaise." I have not forgotten a similar demonstration I happened to witness in favor of America at the time of the *Trent* difficulty. This demonstration, it is thought, must have been more than accidental, for no accident could have assembled the bands of all the trade societies of Dublin, playing the French airs of the Empire and the Revolution. An orator, late a candidate for Parliament, reminded his hearers of the old Wexford proverb, "Kill a Hessian for yourself"—it is an anecdote of '98, when Hessian troops were sent to Ireland, as in '76 they were sent to America—and told his hearers that if the Emperor wanted Irish soldiers he could have plenty.

SYMPATHIES OF AMERICANS.

Americans, I see, are disputing in the English papers as to which way American sympathies will go in this war. One declares that they will be with France, not from gratitude for ancient friendship and aid, but solely because England goes with Germany. You can settle the question better than I can—and, probably, a good many Americans may go with Mr. ODGER at a working men's meeting, on Thursday night, where one speaker complained that already wheat had advanced a shilling a quarter, and bacon twopence a pound. Another remarked that the whole Irish people were in favor of NAPOLEON and despotism. Mr. ODGER confessed his sympathies were with the Prussians. He hated LOUIS NAPOLEON as he hated hell—but he hated King WILLIAM no less. [Loud cheers.] As long as they had aristocracy they would have Kings, and as long as they had Kings they would have war. They never had such an opportunity of tellings Kings, Emperors and Priests, that they—that England—could do without them. [Cheers.] In the present instance war had been brought about by a stupid old King and a debauched Emperor. [Cheers.]

FEELING IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

But what is the feeling in France and Germany? That is the important question. I can have no doubt, from all I see and hear, that France moves practically as one man. The Empire has adopted the songs of the Revolution; newspapers of every class are equally warlike. The people feel the privations of the war; the commercial classes regret the hard necessity; but the spirit of France is up, and the cries of the army—"To the Rhine! To Berlin!"—are echoed by the people. The testimony of every traveler is, that all France seems moving to the North-east. And there can be no doubt that Prussia and nearly all Germany is moving—less rapidly, perhaps, but with a great enthusiasm. The Saxons have no love for the Prussians, but they hate the French. The Bavarians love their own nationality, but the army of Bavaria will be in the field to defend invaded Germany. But how will it be with provinces so lately despoiled of freedom and nationality? Is it possible that Frankfort and Hanover can fight for Prussia? They talk of a Hanoverian anti-Prussian demonstration in Paris. It is said that the French invading army carries proclamations to the Hanoverians, offering to aid them in restoring their independence. Do you remember the picturesque and affecting pilgrimage of the people of Hanover to Vienna to visit their King on his birthday? I know well that there are millions of Germans who detest Prussia and the Prussians. Germans fought against Germans in 1866. But there are small indications that from these—even from the defeated Austrians—France will gain any assistance. All that can be said is, that the people of Hanover, of Wurtemberg, of Frankfort, go into the war with less enthusiasm, or give it an unwilling support. A careful observer, who has just passed through both countries, says:

"In Germany the people were grave, anxious, but resolute, and everything was done quietly. In France there was much yelling, drinking, boasting and boisterous merriment on the part of the soldiers and lower classes, and extraordinary activity among officers and officials of all grades. The Germans seemed sorry to be obliged to fight, whereas the French longed to be at it. The French preparations are in a much more advanced state than those of the Germans. For one German soldier I saw at least a hundred French. The Strasbourg line was almost jammed with men, guns and stores. On the other side of the Rhine there was not much being done except between Carlsruhe and Kehl; but matters will doubtless have changed by this time."

DIFFICULTIES OF THE CORRESPONDENTS.

The Press is in a great difficulty, and its temper is visibly affected. The French, moving with ever so much energy, still require time to mass great bodies of troops without indicating the point of attack. In the Italian war they got important information of the movements of the Austrian forces from German newspapers. They seem determined to give the Germans no such advantage. No correspondents are to be permitted to go with the French Armies, neither Frenchmen nor foreigners, and no intelligence will be allowed to go by telegraph or mail. The Prussians are said to be willing to receive correspondents, but how are letters to come, unless by some long, roundabout way? The *Times* engaged Col. HOZIER, who bought three fine horses for the campaign, but the Government—not the Army authorities, but the Ministry—forbade any officer, even one on half pay, to engage as a newspaper correspondent. So the *Times* must trust to non-military observers. The *Standard's* correspondent had an interview with M. OLLIVIER, but could get no consolation. One French commander, it is said, threatened to shoot any correspondent within his lines; and it must be admitted that, in these days of rapid transmission of news, an indiscreet correspondent might do more mischief to an army than a hundred spies. At this moment there is absolutely no news from either army. We are told, indeed, that the French Army, the most perfect in the world in its organization and arms, with Chassepots that shoot faster and carry much further than the needle-gun, with unsurpassed artillery, with deadly engines of new construction, as superior to even the single breech-loading rifle as a reaping machine is to a sickle, is to be driven like a wedge of steel into the heart of Germany, to divide it asunder; but we have no news of actual operations. The curtain is down, and we have no reliable programme of the coming performance.

THE GERMAN PROVINCES.

"Blood is thicker than water," says the proverb—and opposed to it you have the rancor of family quarrels; and the fact that no Frenchmen hate the Germans so much as the French of German descent, still speaking the German language, in Alsace and Lorraine. No wars are more deadly and cruel than civil wars. The German-French provinces on the Rhine are known to be more enthusiastic for the war than any others; and a correspondent of the *Daily News* represents that the German provinces on the left bank of the Rhine, which once belonged to France, are determined on "resistance to the death" against the French invasion. Germans all over the world, and Frenchmen wherever they may be, will doubtless take sides with their respective countries. Meetings have been held in London, Liverpool, &c., of Germans, ostensibly for benevolent purposes. Great numbers of young men have gone home to take their places in the army. Subscriptions to an enormous amount will be raised by both French and Germans to repair, as far as money can, the ravages of war.

THE NEUTRALITY OF ENGLAND.

The neutrality proclamation issued by the British Government is very full and explicit, and a bill will be introduced into Parliament to enforce it. There must be no more *Alabamas*. But the *Morning Post* points out that "there is another mode of overstepping the line of true neutrality which no law that this country would assent to can touch. Active infringement by supplying guns, and armed ships may be highly destructive; but infringement by partisanship, and bitter hostility in writing and speaking, is far more exasperating. The sting of words remains, and it is therefore with uneasiness and strong disapprobation that we observe the hostile eagerness with which some of our contemporaries have hastened to find fault with the attitude of one party in the quarrel, and to hold up the character and policy of France to reprobation."

THE PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

The *Morning Post* refers to the *Times'* leaders, the continual and most bitter diatribes of the *Daily News*, and to the no less flagrant partisanship of some of the weekly papers. Thus the *Economist* says:

"To account for the Emperor's conduct, one must recur to the times following the *coup d'état*, when LOUIS NAPOLEON was regarded as a gambler and a desperado, capable of planning any misdeed and of committing any crime. The most desperate act of a midnight conspirator is not morally worse than a breach of the peace of Europe in this manner on a sudden, and with no object which any one can state."

The *Saturday Review* declares that "NAPOLEON I. never attacked a neighbor without more plausible pretexts than any which can be alleged by the Duke of GRAMMONT. A war will be an act of deliberate wickedness. A great army is raised and equipped because there is a supposed risk of war, and then it is thought that so admirably organized a force ought to be used before it declines in efficiency. If France succeeds, all the ordinary evils of war will be as nothing to the evils of the war spirit of France having burst forth triumphantly, and of its effervescence and success having corrupted, as they must do, the mind of the nation. * * * In whatever way we look at it, the prospect is most disheartening, and it cannot be wondered at that, on the eve of such a war, all Europe has been stricken with a panic."

Such, with few exceptions, has been thus far the tone of the English Press. I note two of these exceptions, besides the *Morning Post* already quoted. *Lloyd's Weekly*, a paper of immense circulation and radical tendencies, reminds those who are condemning France that she was ready to send a fleet to the Baltic to save Denmark, had England stood by her treaty obligations:

"We stood aloof; we preached the doctrine of non-intervention after having signed a treaty in which we promised intervention; and the fruit of a pusillanimous prudence has been ripening ever since. Through that most lamentable blunder, which left the German hordes free to exercise all their brutal will and overwhelming force upon the Dane, Europe has been for years arming in fear of the collision which is now imminent. To assert that the great common danger of today is the work of the French Emperor, is to ignore the past and to avoid our own just responsibility."

The *Scotsman* thinks the war will be condemned, but

"without any friendly feeling toward Prusia, a Power which has of late years shown itself selfish, dishonest, hard and greedy. If, in the course of the terrible contest we are about to see begin, Prussia should suffer in dignity and in territory, there are few in this country who would view such results otherwise than as a righteous retribution, or have any regret, but that justice should not have come upon her from a source with purer motives and more legitimate authority."

And what have the French papers to say for France? As far as I have seen, they are unanimous and enthusiastic, sinking all differences for the time to make a united attack upon the common enemy. *Le Pays* says:

"It is for the past, for the present, and for the future that we are about to fight. It is for the past—for Waterloo, a lugubrious name, which reached us like a sob echoed by two generations of men. It is for the present, for a cold and premeditated insult. It is for the future, in order to prevent Prussian steeds from coming to browse on our corn, and their masters from ravishing our daughters. And how noble is this mission of France! She fought at Alma and Sebastopol to save Turkey. She fought at Solferino to deliver Italy. And now her generous hand is stretched forth to burst the bonds of Germany. Men of Hanover and Denmark, who for four years have held out your suppliant chain-laden hands, hope now! Ye Saxons and Bavarians, who tremble for your independence, take courage! France is coming, France is approaching; you are going to be free. This is not a war of conquest, nor a war of invasion, it is a war of deliverance and of honor."

L'Opinion Nationale declares that

"France never used her sword in the service of a greater cause, for this cause is her own; it is her preponderance in the world that she is called upon to maintain. The question is whether, as Prussia innocently flatters herself, France, with all the grand recollections and glorious hopes which she represents, is about to descend to the second rank, and to yield the first place to the domineering, rapacious and cynical spirit of Prussian policy. The question is, whether the nation which, since the Crusades, has put her hand to all great causes, which has not only labored at her own deliverance, but aided in the deliverance of the United States, of Belgium, of Greece and of Italy, is going to allow herself to be supplanted by the egotistical Power which professes and practices, without concealment, the maxim that might is right. It is not only the future of France, but that of Europe itself, which is involved in this solemn conflict."

And *La Liberté* is sure that

"the sympathies of Europe are for France, because France represents right, justice and liberty. The war will be called the war of independence. We take arms to deliver Europe from an incessant threat of sanguinary disturbances, and Germany from a crushing domination. For four years Europe has been deprived of her independence; for four years industry and commerce have been suffering; for four years all States, great and small, have seen their budgets swelling, their armies increasing, and the brightest intellects of their inventors employed in murderous pursuits and in warlike improvements. For four years, each Spring, Summer and Autumn has caused disquietude, and people have been expecting an event. Independence is indispensable to Europe, which has need of time and quiet to study and solve great social problems, and cannot sacrifice the life, the well-being, and the future of her laborious populations to the caprices of a brilliant or ambitious man."

The Prussian Press is very earnest, and, it must be said, somewhat abusive. The *Berliner Börsen-Zeitung* credits NAPOLEON III. with "an eminent capacity for crushing the freedom of his country, and a diabolical contempt for all human laws," and now "the worn and wasted autocrat demands additional hetacombs," but

"LOUIS BONAPARTE may happen to find himself at the termination of the contest, as he well merits to be, dethroned, dishonored and disavowed, alone with his torturing gout and the pangs of an evil conscience. To bring this about Germany will strain every nerve, congratulating herself that a catastrophe has at length come to put an end to the chronic state of apprehension which threatened to become the permanent condition of Europe."

The *Zukunft* calls for a French revolution:

"If there is ever a right of revolution, this is a case in which it ought to be exercised; and the French nation must bear the responsibility of all the misery and bloodshed which their Government brings upon the world. Let the French nation, in the last moment, make themselves the masters of their own fates, and give the other Governments a healthy lesson for all coming times."

The following, from the *Times'* Vienna correspondent, is an interesting view of the influence upon the war of Southern Germany:

"A look at the map is sufficient to convince any one how much worse, strategically, the position of Prussia becomes by the participation of South Germany in the struggle. Instead of a comparatively short line of fifty miles from Sierk to Saargemünd, connected by a network of railways with the heart of the Prussian monarchy, Prussia, by the participation of the Southern German States, has an open line of some two hundred miles in length, which runs in an outer angle to the Rhine at Lauterburg, making thereby all attempts to defend the line of the Rhine illusory, and leaving Prussia to divide her forces on the northern and southern theatre of war. Such division has the additional disadvantage that the two lines of operations are only imperfectly connected by diagonal lines of railways. As any blow in the north while invasion is threatened by a descent from Denmark might paralyze the vital forces of Prussia, she must always direct her chief attention to that point, and will scarcely be able to do much for the defense of the southern line, which is thus left more or less to take care of itself. If forced, in the first instance, by a French Army, not only the military preparations of the Southern States would be cut short, but the Southern Prussian Army would be in the flank of the Prussian Army in the North.

"It was no doubt these military considerations which induced the French not only to lay no value on the neutrality of the Southern German States, but, on the contrary, to force them into action by the categorical demand to decide at once what position they would take. The decision became so much the more easy for them, as after the turn which the complication has taken since the withdrawal of Prince LEOPOLD, and after the incident at Ems, there could be little doubt of France being decided to undo more or less the work done in 1866. As it was certain that sooner or later the Southern States must be drawn into it, the military interests of France certainly made it desirable that this should be done at once, and not after they have had time to prepare better."

CONSTERNATION OF TOURISTS.

The consternation of tourists, English and Americans, all over the Continent is extreme; but they take refuge in Switzerland—a good place in the hot weather. Those who arrived by the recent steamers, bound to all sorts of cool and delightful places on or beyond the Rhine, must stay in England, or go home again, or to Sweden or Norway. But they might find places round the English coasts and among the fine scenery of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, if they could only think so.

MONADNOCK.

Dodworth's Band and the Dartmouth Commencement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg the favor of giving publicity to the following card:

The correspondents describing the Commencement which took place at Dartmouth College, July 21, mention an unpleasant fact, viz.: The non-appearance of Dodworth's Band to fulfill their part of the entertainment promised. I hope by publishing the following extracts from letters of engagement, which letters are open to the inspection of those interested, that the Band will be exonerated from all blame:

First letter, dated Hanover, Nov. 1, 1869. "Commencement will occur in the last week in July."

Third letter, Dec. 8, 1869. "Commencement day will be the last Thursday in July. You will come up on the Tuesday before."

Five other letters were received, the last dated July 14, 1870, yet in none is there any mention of the change of time.

HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

Attempted Murder—A United States Mail Agent Attacked.

From the Middletown (N. Y.) Press, Aug. 2.

Mr. IRA DORRANCE, United States Mail Agent, sends us, from Cochecton, the following particulars of a mysterious and murderous occurrence which took place at Bethel, Sullivan County, on last Saturday night. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on that night, JOSEPH COIT (formerly a driver of the Middletown and Monticello stage) was horribly cut and hacked with an ax, by some party unknown, and for what motive the bloody assault was made is a mystery. COIT was cut badly about the face and back. He was asleep at the time the murderous assault was made, in the house formerly occupied by THOS. AIKLAM. A servant girl was alarmed by the screams of COIT, and in her fright jumped out of the window and leaped from the stoop of the house, by which she was so much injured that she cannot live. No clue has yet been obtained as to the party who committed the assault, and it is hard to conjecture its object. Nothing is missing from the house. Some suppose that robbery was intended, and that the noise made by COIT and the screams of the woman caused the robber to beat a hasty retreat. Neither COIT nor the woman were expected to live at the latest accounts.

In the case of the United States *vs.* MORRIS S. HILL, charged with embezzling the funds of the National Bank of Somers, bail in the sum of $7,000 was offered, and Assistant District-Attorney PURDY will examine the sufficiency of the sureties before deciding whether to accept it.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP COLUMBIA.

The steam-ship *Columbia*, from Havana July 30, arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to the courtesy of the purser, Mr. MAGNA, for the early delivery of our files and letters.

Gen. Rodas and the Commercial Interests—The Elections for Representatives in the Cortes and the Candidates—Defense of the Volunteers—Valmaseda the Modern Dr. Sangrado—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 30, 1870.

It has long been considered an established fact that the Island of Cuba, and the City of Havana particularly, is the land of strange anomalies and peculiar contrasts. The proofs are visible everywhere, and demonstrate themselves daily in the social, political and religious aspect of affairs, and the country in general. "All signs fail in dry weather," says the old proverb, and if the same proverb is applied to Havana, dry weather must prevail at all times. The war in Europe, which has affected the commercial community all over the world, has only produced a temporary ripple here. The notes of the Spanish Bank, which went up to six per cent. discount, have again receded to four per cent. discount, and not the slightest sign of speculation in gold is apparent. Commerce is watching with wonder and disgust the paternal solicitude of the Captain-General, who quietly suppressed the telegrams announcing the declaration of war, and continues to suppress all war news from Europe, founding his action on the ground that the news might produce great injury to commerce. The merchants are, as a matter of course, highly indignant at this uncalled-for and injudicious tutelage of a man, who undoubtedly is a good man and a good soldier, but whose ideas of commerce and its necessities are very narrow and of the wrong kind, and who offers a gratuitous and stupid insult to the mercantile community, in treating them like school-boys incapable of managing their own affairs. Instead of preventing a panic, RODAS has simply planted the basis of one, by keeping the merchants and public in general in a state of doubt and uncertainty. Merchants are unable to make such arrangements about their business as a thorough knowledge of the situation abroad would enable them to do, and the minute the failure of a single house largely connected with the Havana trade will be announced, a general panic and distrust will be inaugurated and strike at the very foundations of Government and private credit. The consequences will be far more disastrous here than they would be in other commercial cities, owing to the anomalous state of affairs and the peculiar mode of conducting mercantile operations here. If we add to this the existing state of war in the island, the deprecation of all kinds of property, and the problematical character of the notes of the Spanish Bank, it must be admitted that the inauguration of a crisis will be the death blow to the prosperity of Cuba, and its commerce in particular. Yet, strange to say, the shares of the Spanish Bank are sold at twenty-four per cent. premium; and, as I stated above, the notes of the institution are only four per cent. discount. But as this discount would be largely increased should everybody attempt to convert the notes into specie, the Government and the planter who buy their supplies abroad would soon find that utter ruin was staring them in the face. The Government would need a much larger amount of currency to meet its foreign engagements, while its income would diminish in proportion, and to impose higher taxes than those exacted at present would be almost an impossibility, and might produce domestic complications.

REFORMS—THE ELECTIONS.

The latest reform, and one that will produce a great effect, has just been inaugurated. Hitherto all places not enjoying the title of city or town, have been governed by a Crown officer, called the Capitan de Partido, who combined the functions of police magistrate, governor, county sheriff, mayor, constable, coroner, assistant collector of contributions, registrar of births and deaths, taker of the census, principal figure and high functionary at religious processions, together with any number of minor attributes, and no improvements could be inaugurated or nuisances abolished without his consent. In future all Capitanias de Partido will elect a mayor and aldermen, who naturally will decide as to the amount of money to be raised by taxation and how to be expended. But if anybody supposes that this measure has been inaugurated for that purpose it would be an error, as the slavery question is the cause and basis of this, as well as of many other reforms. The first duty of the new city or town councils will be the formation of the lists of persons who are entitled to vote for Deputies to the Cortes, the qualifications being the amount of taxes they contribute, or membership in one of the learned professions. The elections will hardly be held before October, and perhaps not until November, as it will take a good while to prepare the lists and hold them in accordance with the red tape system so prevalent where the Government is interested. This reminds me of a conversation your correspondent once held with Mr. ACEVEDO, the former chief editor of the *Diario*, who wished to be informed in what manner the Americans managed to lay the foundation of a town today and have it erected and peopled in a couple of months. After explaining the subject to Mr. ACEVEDO's satisfaction, he gravely remarked, "I see now, we Spaniards cannot do the same; as we can never build one town at a time, we must build two and a half towns; one for the people, another for the archives and documents, and a half a one to quarter our employes." Mr. ACEVEDO was undoubtedly well acquainted with his countrymen and their manner of doing business.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE CORTES.

There are many persons reported as probable candidates for the office of Deputy to the National Cortes. The list so far is composed of ultra Spaniards in politics, and natives of Spain. The most prominent are Mr. RIZO, Vice-President of the Spanish Bank and former Administrator of Lotteries—a man of talent and judgment, and the only man among all who cannot be charged with a desire to satisfy his ambition, as he has already been a member of the Cortes; next is Mr. SUARER VIGIL, Colonel of the Volunteer Artillery Regiment, a lawyer by profession, and at present the counselor of the Board of Embargoed Properties; Mr. MANUEL CALVO, a planter, residing in Madrid at present, and formerly at the head of slave traders; Mr. DURAN CUERVO, a lawyer; the elegant Colonel of Volunteers, RAMON HERRERA, who considers himself a shining light among all classes of society; Mr. RUIZ LEON, editor of the *Voz de Cuba*; Mr. JUAN ARIRA, editor of the *Diario*; Mr. GILE GELPI, ex-editor of the *Prensa*, and Mr. FERRER DE CONTO, of the New-York *Cronista*. The latter says he has no desire to represent Cuba in the Cortes, and if he desired a seat in that body, he would run for some borough in Spain. Only two Cubans are mentioned as probable candidates for the office, namely: Mr. JUAN POEY, a Havana planter, and Mr. TORRIENTE, a Matanzas planter, both of them being staunch adherents of the Spanish cause, and very ultra on the slavery question. In Spain, all Deputies serve from motives of patriotism, receiving no salary, but enjoying the advantage of being selected to fill a seat on the Ministerial bench, or some other high Government office. The Cuban members will receive $10,000 per annum from the island treasury, which is a sufficient inducement, beyond a doubt, to make many patriots show their colors and talent. One or two of the above-named gentlemen have already cultivated the acquaintance of their American friends, in order to learn some of the election tricks practiced in the United States, and it is stated that one individual has sent to New-York for a member from the Sixth Ward, in order to learn "the ropes." It is doubtful, however, if ballot stuffing and repeating could be carried on here, although your correspondent has seen several men, who to his knowledge had been dead and buried for several years, take out their passports and leave the country, their names appearing conspicuously in the passenger lists.

DIAZ QUINTERO.

Perhaps no man has been more talked of than Mr. DIAZ QUINTERO, a member of the Spanish Cortes, who stated in a discourse pronounced in that body on the 13th of June, that the Cuban volunteers were a dishonor to the country and ought not to exist; also, that PARODI and MORA of Cardenas, had been executed. The journals are daily filled with columns of protests from all parts of the island, signed by volunteers, Gen. RODAS having also written a letter in which he declares that he also is a volunteer, and calls QUINTERO a crazy lunatic. The Colonels of the Havana volunteers have written a letter to the Cortes requesting that Mr. QUINTERO be censured, and that the words he used be expunged from the Congressional register; also that they declare that the volunteers are well-deserving of the country, and not a dishonor, as Mr. QUINTERO states.

THE WAR.

Gen. CARO has returned to Puerto Principe, the results of his grand campaign being no more than what has been accomplished by many a Spanish Captain, who went out with only a single company. VALMASEDA has probably arrived at Santiago de Cuba by this time, in order to assume command of the troops there, and try to drive MODESTO DIAZ and companions out of the department. He will undoubtedly succeed—on paper, and then write a voluminous report. As VALMASEDA had a "Te Deum" sung about a year ago in the Cathedral of Santiago de Cuba, to celebrate the disappearance of the insurgents and conclusion of the rebellion, he ought to have a religious ceremony performed. VALMASEDA himself would make an excellent representative in every respect of the renowned Dr. Sangrado.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Cable expedition is expected to reach Santiago de Cuba about the 4th of August. Several cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred in the Cerro suburb, where all the foreign merchants and wealthy people reside. Other cases have occurred in the city, the number of deaths from that disease being about twenty daily. Business is extremely dull in all branches; the largest cigar manufactories are either decreasing the number of operatives, or else closing altogether. A prolonged war in Europe would be of incalculable injury to the manufacturers, and throw five thousand cigar-makers out of employment. The misery among the poorer classes is daily increasing.

QUASIMODO.

War News from Cuba.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some days ago the dispatch of the Associated Press, from Havana, announced two things: First, that Captain-General DE RODAS having been offered reinforcements declined any, as altogether unnecessary. Secondly, that Gen. CORNELIO PORRO had been slain by his countrymen for having shown a purpose to surrender to the Spaniards. The Press dispatch from Madrid, dated Aug. 1, in the papers of this City this morning, gives a conclusive answer to the first transparent falsehood. For it states that DE RODAS has asked for a reinforcement of fourteen thousand men, in which connection I take occasion to say, that that number would not replace the casualties which have occurred in the Spanish ranks in Cuba since Dec. 1, 1869. The answer to the other misstatement is a letter from Gen. PORRO to myself, dated as late as the 12th of July, a letter characteristic of the patriot who wrote it, hopeful of the early independence of his country. The dispatch from Havana is characteristic of all from the same source—they are invariably false either in letter or spirit.

THOMAS JORDAN.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1870.

CURRENT NOTES.

Public baths are among the improvements in contemplation at Rochester.

To preserve flowers it is necessary to cut a piece off the stalks daily, and renew the water.

Eldorado is the name of a new city now being built in Kansas. It has already a population of 800.

The ten breweries of Roxbury, Mass., produce 30,000 barrels per month, which is not at all bad for the suburb of such a city as Boston.

It seems that Syracuse is also in a bad way owing to an inferior water supply, and that measures are being taken to remedy the evil.

The co-operative system in the management of a daily newspaper recently proved a lamentable failure at Newark, N. J.

Passengers by the steam-boats plying between this City and Troy, complain that necessary care is not exercised in protecting their property from thieves.

There are ponds in Hartford County, Conn., where the drouth has the effect of increasing the depth of water by several feet. It is so high this season that the lilies have been completely submerged.

The largest and finest plums grown at Richmond, Va., have been taken from the orchard of a gentleman named ROYAL A. FOX; but although Mr. FOX brought the stock from Massachusetts, he is "cunning" enough not to tell of what variety it is.

A German named JOHN WILLIS, residing on Stanislaus River, Nevada, is the owner of a calf having no forelegs. The animal is represented as being in good condition, and able to run about, as well as any of the others on the farm.

A robust hod-carrier in New-Hampshire recently carried a barrel of flour from the sidewalk to the third story of a new building, and returned with it upon his shoulder to the street, where he sold the flour for $8, and received a handsome sum from the lookers-on.

The ice-dealers of Chicago have been permitted to make an increase of twenty-five per cent. in their charges, and it is said that an old ice man has had the coolness to predict that before September the price would be $1 per hundred pounds.

The oldest of the Onondaga Indians, a little man, now over one hundred years, declares that the Cardiff giant is one of a race of stone men who were swept into the bowels of the earth while endeavoring to annihilate his tribe. No one will be more amused with this story than the industrious gentleman who made the giant.

The arrangements for the approaching session of the Worcester County Musical Convention at Providence, R. I., have been progressing finely during the past week. It promises to be quite a success. The "strength" of the musical force may be estimated from the fact that the famous oratorio of "Samson" will be again attempted.

An indiscreet farmer of Norwich, Conn., having heard that flies would make excellent food for chickens, spread poisoned paper in all the windows of his house until he had an accumulation of two pounds weight on hand. The dead flies were thrown into the yard, and on the following day fourteen of his best fowls were found cold and stiff upon their roosting boards.

A Western exchange has an editorial which begins: "Ninety-nine in the shade. Whew! the human species cannot survive it," and concludes: "Our hotels are doing a good business. Visitors come to our quiet shore to enjoy a season of relaxation." It is hard to conceive of a place being otherwise than *quiet* with the thermometer at 99° in the shade.

An ingenious Philadelphian, who was rather hotly pressed by his creditors, but more particularly by Deputy Sheriffs, hit upon the novel expedient of draping his door-knob, with the emblems of mourning, in order to put them off their guard while he removed all his household goods to the residence of an obliging friend. One of the deputies, sharper than his fellows, saw through the ruse, hastened to the rear of the premises and caught the "corpse" in the act of lending a hand in carrying out the piano.

The intelligent citizens of Milwaukee, Wis., seem to have been much troubled in consequence of having been frequently disappointed in a lecture which was announced to be delivered in that city by Dr. I. M. WISE, of Cincinnati. The matter has at length been arranged by a telegraphic message, stating that the doctor will keep his appointment. Breaking faith with the public tends to give a man notoriety, but in our opinion is not a "wise" proceeding.

A young gentleman named GEORGE DREW recently went upon a fishing excursion from Dover, N. H. While endeavoring to throw some light upon a mysterious movement in the water his hook was accidentally caught in the right eye of a companion named GRIFFIN, causing the young man considerable inconvenience and completely destroying the sight. GEORGE regrets that he "drew" the line so strong, but this will not be sufficient to save him from the payment of heavy damages.

Indiana threatens to become as famous for new sects as it is for divorces. A society has recently been established in that State, the members of which call themselves Christadelphians. They claim that the European war will spread all over the world. Their first address reads as follows: "The Christadelphians will soon chain the King, Emperors and Presidents of all nations. Forty years. One thousand years peace. What is the Gospel? Hasten to enter the name of Jesus. The Kingdom of God now near at hand. Jesus to arrive at Mount Sinai. The resurrection near at hand."

A rather novel suit has been commenced by a fruit grower at Indianapolis, Ind., against the Professor of a college at Cincinnati, who, while on a visit to the former city, gathered fruit from the branches of a tree overhanging the wall of the house in which he lodged. The Professor claims that the fruit was gathered from overhanging branches that were a nuisance, and that the owner of the property encroached upon had a right to abate wholly or gather the fruit as freely as if it had been grown upon his own lands. The case is necessarily a complicated one, and so far has been *fruitful* of much argument.

BASE-BALL.

Pastime vs. Mutual—The Latter Easily Win the Game.

The contest between the Pastime Club, of Baltimore, and the Mutuals, yesterday, which took place on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, proved to be quite a one-sided and uninteresting game, the Pastimes entirely failing to do justice to themselves, while the Mutuals, after the first three or four innings, took matters very leisurely, their only effort apparently being to equal the score of the Atlantics against the same nine, which they accomplished. The Pastimes left for home last night, having won three games and lost three while on their brief tour. They have shown themselves to be very gentlemanly contestants, as well as expert players. The following is the score of yesterday's game:

PASTIME.	1B.	TB.	PO.	MUTUAL.	1B.	TB.	PO.
Buck	1	1	1	Hatfield, s. s.	4	6	5
Chenowith, r. f.	0	0	1	Eggler, c. f.	4	6	2
Bailey, c. f.	0	0	5	Patterson, l. f.	3	3	1
Williams, c.	4	4	6	Nelson, 3d b.	3	5	3
Lucas, 1st b.	1	1	5	E. Mills, 1st b.	4	7	6
Southard	1	1	2	Martin, r. f.	4	1	1
Popplein, 3d b.	1	1	3	C. Mills, c.	1	1	8
McDonald, p.	1	1	1	Wolters, p.	2	2	1
Livingston, l. f.	1	2	3	Swandell, 2d b.	1	1	0
	10	11	27		27	33	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Pastime	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	1—7
Mutual	2	5	0	2	3	2	10	0	5—29

Umpire—Mr. C. HUNT.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.

The Tuttle and Bailey Club.

This champion nine of the junior fraternity play their last game today prior to their departure. They have accepted invitations to visit Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and will leave on the 8th inst. The record of this Club so far has been very creditable. Not a single defeat mars their escutcheon. Though an amateur Club, playing only between working hours, they have brought themselves to a commendable degree of perfection, and the silver ball—the symbol of the championship—is likely to remain in their possession for some time yet. They play the Burnside Club on the Union Grounds today.

The Harvards and Olympics at Washington—Defeat of the Former—The Forest City and Haymakers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—About two thousand persons witnessed the game played here, today, between the Harvards, of Cambridge, Mass., and the Olympics, of this city. The College boys were in a poor condition for play, having traveled from Indianapolis to Washington without stopping once on the way. They fielded beautifully during the most of the game, but at times their wild throwing and muffing demonstrated the fact that they were not doing themselves justice. GOODWIN's pitching was very wild, but when he pitched the ball within reach the Olympics found no difficulty in hitting it. During the seventh inning he and BUSH changed, and the Olympics failed to score another run. The fielding of the Washingtonians was almost perfect. FORCE, the short stop, proved himself second to none by disposing of thirteen out of twenty-seven players. Mr. H. A. DOBSON, correspondent of the New-York *Clipper*, filled the position of umpire. The following is the score by innings:

Harvards	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0—7
Olympics	3	0	2	6	0	0	7	0	0—18

Runs earned—Harvards, 2; Olympics, 7.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3.—The game of base-ball here today resulted in 17 for the Forest City Club, of Cleveland, and 6 for the Haymakers, of Troy.

A Steam-boat Captain in Custody—His Attempts to Escape Arrest.

GEO. OLNEY, Captain of the *Sylvan Shore*, was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court before Justice COULTER, yesterday, on a charge of obtaining $700 from LOUIS C. COMSTOCK, of No. 32 West Fortieth-street, by falsely representing himself as JAMES B. OLNEY. He was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail. Sergt. PHILLIPS, of the Court Squad, preferred a second charge against Capt. OLNEY on the following statement of facts: Sergt. PHILLIPS was dispatched to arrest Capt. OLNEY on Monday last, he having a warrant for his arrest on the former charge as his authority. He boarded the *Sylvan Shore*, then lying at Peck-slip, and found the Captain on board. He expressed his willingness to go with the Sergeant after he should make some preparations. While waiting for OLNEY, the Sergeant soon discovered that the gang-plank had been taken away, and the boat was steaming down the river. In the evening, the Sergeant was landed on the Jersey shore, he having got off with his life by promising not to look after the Captain again. But as promises made under compulsion are not binding, the Sergeant did not fulfill his. He searched the City indefatigably all Tuesday, and up to 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, when he succeeded in arresting the Captain. On this charge OLNEY was committed to answer in default of $1,500.

Fires in July—Their Number, Extent and Causes—Report of the Fire Marshal.

The following report was submitted to the Police Commissioners at their last meeting:

To the Board of Police of the Police Department of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to make the following report on fires for the month ending July 31, 1870: There were 73 fires during the month. Of these, 9 were caused by carelessness of occupants and employes, 18 by kerosene, 2 by spontaneous combustion, 4 by fireworks, 7 of incendiary origin, 8 unknown, and the remainder originated from a variety of accidental causes. The number of fires in which loss was less than $100 was 36; between $100 and $1,000, 19; between $1,000 and $5,000, 12; between $5,000 and $10,000, 2; between $10,000 and $20,000, —; between $20,000 and $50,000, 4.

Loss on buildings	$41,890
Loss on stock	124,355
Total	$166,245
Insurance on buildings	$327,000
Insurance on stock	357,150
Total	$684,150

Comparative statement of fires, losses and insurance for July, 1869, and July, 1870:

1869.		1870.	
Fires	102	Fires	73
Losses	$131,800	Losses	$166,245
Insurance	1,015,900	Insurance	684,150

Census Returns.

The following returns of population were made yesterday at the United States Marshal's office, by the census-takers:

District.	Ward.	Population.
16	VIII.	1,772
2	XV.	2,858
3	VIII.	1,026
7	VIII.	2,224
1	XV.	2,989
3	XIII.	2,280
7	V.	2,938

Mutiny on Board a Prussian Ship.

The Prussian bark *Elwing*, which arrived at the basin near the Quarantine station, within the past week, has been the scene of some disorder and violence for some days past. The present war in Prussia it appears has led the men to demand more pay, which the Captain and consignees refused to give. On Tuesday the men were ordered to work and several refused to obey. The Captain insisted, but the men continued obstinate, and at once word was sent to the Prussian Consul at New-York. Hearing of this action the sailors began to desert the ship, and the Captain signaling ashore for assistance, the following men were arrested: Max Neuman, Abraham Martenze, Chas. Lutt, Chas. Keckhopf, Wm. Speetz, Chas. Treck, Julius Kronse, Albert Schoeldte. They were brought before the Police Magistrate, who, after hearing the complaint of Capt. HENRY FISCHER, held the parties to await the action of the Prussian Consul.

JOHN REAL.

How the Prisoner Conducts Himself—Preparations for the Execution.

To-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, JOHN REAL, the murderer of Policeman JOHN SMEDICK, will pay the penalty of his terrible crime by death upon the gallows. After living in prison for exactly two years and twelve days the murderer finds himself at length confronted by his fate—brought upon him by his own wicked deed—and after enjoying the use of every privilege granted the law to the man accused of murder, and the persistent efforts of an indefatigable counsel, and powerful personal friends, he is now utterly without hope of reprieve, and knows he must die.

The condemned man manifests considerable self-possession under the weight of mental anguish he must feel at the near approach of his execution, and although his personal appearance betrays the fact that he suffers greatly, he evidently is in a better and calmer frame of mind since he knows the worst, and is out of suspense. He therefore is preparing himself for death, and is aided therein by several pious priests, who endeavor to afford him religious consolation. The Warden of the prison, Mr. JOHN STACOM, as well as the officers under him, all unite in saying that REAL is very quiet and apparently resigned. He causes them no trouble, as indeed condemned murderers seldom do, and the only change observable in the wretched man is that his face is paler and the lines more deeply defined. His eyes at times appear haggard, the result no doubt of the terrible excitement and suspense he underwent while hoping against hope, during the efforts of his counsel to secure a commutation of the sentence of death. He sees very few visitors outside of his immediate relatives and the priests or Sisters of Mercy who are in daily attendance upon him, and it is only proper that this should be so, for nine-tenths of the prison visitors would only annoy him by their impertinent curiosity.

As is customary in such cases the person of the criminal has been in the custody of the Sheriff and his deputies ever since the Governor finally decided not to interfere in the case. Two Deputy Sheriffs keep watch and ward over his cell at all hours of the night and day, in regularly assigned reliefs, and they will continue to do so until the sentence of the law has been fulfilled. The scene in the Tombs last night was an impressive one, owing to the almost utter silence prevailing inside the main building, and the presence of the priests who remained with REAL the greater part of the night gave the occasion a deeper and more mournful significance. At an early hour this morning the necessary lumber will be brought into the prison-yard in a truck, and the gallows frame taken from its hiding-place preparatory to its erection in the corner of the yard, already selected. All day the condemned man will be compelled to listen to the sounds of the hammers of the workmen, as they build the structure that is to end his wretched life. Scarcely twenty feet from the scaffold, with only a stone wall to deaden the sound, REAL's prayers and reflections will be disturbed by the blows of the workmen.

There will be no visitors allowed in the prison today, that is, no regular tickets of admission will be issued, but there are many who generally manage to gain access to the yard through the officials of the prison or the Sheriff's deputies, and they will satisfy their curiosity by examining the details of the scaffold machinery, no doubt much to their individual profit and entertainment. The execution of REAL will probably be conducted by Under-Sheriff JOEL O. STEVENS.

Superintendent JOURDAN has ordered the detailment of 175 policemen to be drawn from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Precincts, to attend the execution and preserve order. The Police arrangements will be under the control of Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, who will follow the admirable regulations adopted by Superintendent JOURDAN on all such occasions when Captain in the Sixth Ward with Mr. KENNEDY as his Sergeant.

When REAL heard, yesterday morning, that it had been reported that he had escaped, he seemed much annoyed, and remarked that he wished "the newspapers would let him alone; they had pursued him long enough already." Warden STACOM explained that the newspapers had only noticed the rumor to contradict it, and REAL appeared relieved, and remarked: "I am not trying or thinking of an escape. I'm preparing to die."

A very fine sensation was spoiled, yesterday, though there perhaps are persons who still believe the story. During the afternoon a gang of workmen were employed on the roof of the male prison in erecting a strange-looking framework of stout timbers, and, as their work progressed, the rumor ran through the neighborhood that it was the gallows intended for REAL, with the volunteered explanation that the execution would be a public one. The fact, however, was that the framework was the commencement of a new ventilator to the prison, which has been long needed. This explanation failed to satisfy those hungering after a sensation, and they persistently clung to their original belief.

POLICE MATTERS.

Trials of Delinquents—Transfer of Captains and Resignations of Patrolmen.

Commissioner HENRY SMITH held trials of Police officers, yesterday morning, and was called upon to investigate a large number of complaints, the most of which emanated from the grand roundsmen. In consequence of the latitude allowed to both complainants and accused, and also of the fact that a number of persons were allowed to invade the judgment seat and occupy the attention of the Commissioners, the trials consumed much more time than is usual.

The complaints of the grand roundsmen were twenty-six in number, and were exclusively for such derelictions as neglecting patrol, talking and standing or sitting down while on post.

JAMES W. STEED, patrolman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was charged with neglect of duty in permitting a burglary at No. 8 East Twenty-fourth-street, the residence of Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS, on the night of July 23. Dr. ADAMS testified that the house had been entered, he thought, from the rear, but at any rate had been thoroughly ransacked, and property valued at $2,000 carried away. It appeared, however, that the patrolman had not been guilty of any negligence, and the case was dismissed.

THOMAS CLINTON, patrolman Twenty-seventh Precinct, was found by Capt. SPAIGHT standing in a door-way when he was on post talking to Officer BROWN, and when he was ordered to patrol refused to obey, and said he had not been there a minute, and when Capt. SPEIGHT said that was too long, CLINTON answered in an insolent tone that he was not going to be reprimanded for nothing. The case was referred to the Board, with a recommendation that the offender be dismissed from the Department.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held in the afternoon, the resignations of eighteen patrolmen, who had been detected by the grand roundsmen in derelictions, were received and accepted. The Board also transferred Capt. JEREMIAH PETTY from the Fifth Precinct to the Sixteenth, and Capt. JOHN WILLIAMSON from the Sixteenth Precinct to the Fifth. Capt. PETTY has been in the Fifth Precinct for many years, and has acquired the reputation of being one of the most valuable officers in the Department. No cause is given for his transfer to an unimportant command.

Fire in Beekman-Street—Losses and Insurance.

Yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered on the top floor of the five-story brown-stone building No. 20 Beekman-street, owned by WM. M. ALLEN, and occupied by FRASER & LEE, wholesale druggists. The loss on building of $1,500, is fully covered by insurance, and the damage of $3,000 to stock is covered by the following insurance: Buffalo City, $2,500; Buffalo Fire and Marine, $2,500; Home of New-Haven, $2,000; Firemen's Fund, $2,000; Cleveland, $2,500; Franklin of Philadelphia, $2,500; Merchants' of Chicago, $2,500; Merchants' of Providence, $2,500; Commonwealth, $2,500; Montauk, $3,000; Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Ætna of Hartford, $2,500, and Hope $3,000 on fixtures, making a total of $45,500. The origin of the disaster has not been ascertained.

Chess—New-York vs. Brooklyn—Third Day's Play.

The result of this contest, to judge from appearances, is a foregone conclusion. On Tuesday evening the New-York champions still further improved their advantages by winning five games out of six. Nearly one-half of the games have been played. New-York has won twelve and Brooklyn five, and as chess is not a game of chance it is not probable that the Brooklyn players will reverse the order of things. It is more probable that in the remaining nineteen games the New-York champions will still improve their advantage. Their success is to be attributed not so much to superior skill as to a firmer determination to win than has been shown by their opponents. Several other reasons might be given which would take too long to explain, and which only concern the players engaged.

The Central Bank of Brooklyn—Amount of its Liabilities and Assets.

It has become evident that the present embarrassed condition of the Central Bank has been brought about by unfortunate stock speculations in Wall-street. Mr. PRUYN, the President of the bank, has made an unreserved assignment of all his personal property to the bank. This action, it is thought, will enable the Directors to resume operations in a few days. The aggregate amount of deposits for which it is responsible is estimated at $500,000, and to meet that there are said to be assets amounting to $450,000.

THE YACHTS AND THE COMING RACE.

Visiting the Cambria, Dauntless and America—Arrangements for the Great Race on Monday Next—The Entries—The Course, &c.

The dry-docks at the foot of Pike-slip, East River, were visited, yesterday, by persons eager to obtain a sight of the three yachts which are most famous in our waters at the present time, named the *Cambria, Dauntless* and *America*. The first-named vessel was lowered from her place on the large dock during the day, and was subsequently taken to the anchorage of the New-York Yacht Club, off the lower end of Staten Island. Mr. BENNETT's celebrated craft was raised in her place under the directions of Superintendent DOANE, for the purpose of receiving repairs to her hull, &c. The *America* was also placed on one of the docks, together with Mr. THOMAS C. DURANT's yacht *Idler*. The following are the entries thus far of schooner yachts of the New-York Yacht Club to contest with the representative vessel of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, the *Cambria*, for the future possession of the Challenge Cup, on Monday next:

Name.	Owners.	Tons.	Measurement.
America	R. W. Morse, Jr.	178.6	2,074.8
Phantom	H. G. Stebbins C. H. Stebbins	122.3	2,063.4
Madge	R. H. Loper	132.2	2,031.9
Silvie	E. Dodge	106.2	1,807.8
Tidal Wave	Wm. Voorhis	153.5	1,879
Madeline	J. Voorhis	148.2	1,787
Rambler	J. H. Banker	160	1,893
Idler	T. C. Durant	133.5	1,934.6
Dauntless	J. G. Bennett	268	2,899
Magic	Franklin Osgood	97.2	1,680
Fleetwing	G. A. Osgood	206.2	2,208.7
Palmer	R. Stuyvesant	194.2	2,371.9
Alice	G. U. Kidd	83.3	1,425.1
Fleur de Lis	J. S. Dickerson	92.5	1,429.8
Eva	Mahlon Sands	81.2	1,561.8
Restless	Phillips Cheney	95.4	1,478.6
Josephine	B. M. C. Durfee	143	1,935
Calypso	A. S. Hatch	109.7	1,094
Widgeon	C. C. Dodge G. G. Havens	105.9	1,636
Halcyon	J. R. Smith	121	1,923
Jesse	J. Van Schaick	30.9	678.4
Tarolinta	H. A. Kent H. A. Kent, Jr.	204.7	2,221.7

Entries for the race will be received up to Saturday morning next at the office of the Secretary of the Club, No. 45 Liberty-street. It is reported that the *Sappho* will be entered if she arrives here previous to that time. Among American yachtmen the betting on the result is in favor of the *America* and of the *Dauntless*. The other yachts, however, have numerous supporters, who are confident that their favorite vessel will secure the victory. The course laid out for the great race is from a flag-boat abreast of the Clifton House, at Clifton, S. I., to the buoy at South-west Spit, passing it to the west and south; thence to the light-ship outside of Sandy Hook, rounding to the northward and eastward, and returning over the same course. In going and returning, the three buoys on the west bank are to be passed to the eastward. The yachts will anchor in an east and west line, 500 yards to the northward and westward of the flag-boat, and about 50 yards apart. The choice of position will be allowed according to the order of arrival of the different yachts, subject to any change that the Executive Committee, composed of Messrs. W. H. MAJOR, SHEPPARD HOMANS and STUART M. TAYLOR, may deem expedient. A steam-tug will be in readiness to enable each yacht to assume its proper position in line. Owners will have the privilege of setting mainsails, foresails and gaff-topsails before starting, unless otherwise ordered by the Committee. The Committee having the race in charge have announced that they "feel themselves imperatively called upon to enjoin most emphatically upon all vessels present on the occasion, whether steam or canvass, most scrupulously to avoid any interference, either directly or remotely, with any of the vessels engaged in the race, giving to all a 'clear field and a wide berth,' and in view of our national instincts for 'fair play,' that the representative vessel of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, the *Cambria*, should have no cause whatever to complain of any unfairness or unnautical interference in this respect."

Two steamers have been chartered by the Club for the use of invited guests and others. One of the steamers, the *Seth Low*, has been furnished for the use of the Executive Committee and of the members of the Press, and will leave the foot of Vestry-street at 9½ o'clock, A. M. No one not provided with a ticket will be admitted on board. A second steamer, the *Middletown*, will be placed at the disposal of the members of the Club and their lady friends. It will leave the foot of Vestry-street at 10 A. M., touching at the lower landing of the Staten Island Ferry. On the day of the race, the splendid steamer *Plymouth Rock* will be used as an excursion boat for the purpose of giving the general public an opportunity of witnessing the nautical contest. She will start from the foot of Murray-street at 8 A. M., and from Thirty-fourth-street dock at 9½ A. M., stopping at the landing, near the Yacht Club-house before and after the race. By an arrangement with the Club a special station to the line of yachts has been secured for the steamers. The fare for the round trip has been fixed at $2. Long Branch visitors who are desirous of attending the race will be able to do so by taking the 7:50 A. M. train from that place. They will be conveyed from Sandy Hook to Staten Island in time to get on board the *Plymouth Rock*.

The following announcement has been issued in regard to the annual cruise of the New-York Yacht Club:

Ordered, That the yachts intending to join the squadron on their annual cruise, rendezvous at Glen Cove, on Wednesday, the 10th day of August inst, at 4 o'clock P. M. of that day, and that on reporting to the Commodore, or senior officer in command, they will at the same time report the names of the guests on board their respective vessels.

Squadron numbers will be assigned the yachts on their reporting to the officer in command.

By order of Commodore H. G. STEBBINS.

C. H. STEBBINS, Flag Officer.

Post-Office Improvements—Stamps and Stamped Envelopes—Large Increase of Registered Letters.

Carpenters are busily employed making an addition to that portion of the Post-office building known as the money-order department. The improvement is one that has long been needed, and will afford double the accommodations that have heretofore been enjoyed by the employes in this department of the postal business. The extension, or addition, is on the north side of the building, running parallel with Nassau-street. Up to the present time this part of the Post-office was merely a flat-covered way, having entrances to the small windows where letters are received and mailed. Above this an additional story has been built, with windows in the Mansard style, whereby the area of space for the transaction of business has been about doubled. By this improvement, also, the clerks in charge of the foreign mail arrangements, who have been, until now, sharing with the money-order clerks the limited space of that department, much to the inconvenience of both parties, will have ample accommodations in an apartment devoted exclusively to their own use.

On the Cedar-street side of the building, also, an extension is in progress for the accommodation of the carriers, who have hitherto been crowded into a contracted space adjoining the department for the registry of letters. On the main floor of the building, where the mails are made up, there is to be a radical change. The distribution tables are to be removed to the floor above, thus giving additional facilities to the newspaper and mailing department, the employes of which have been greatly incommoded for want of room adequate for the proper transaction of business. The improvements will probably be completed in about two weeks.

By order of the Post-office Department at Washington, all Post-office stamps and stamped envelopes used throughout the United States are now sent to the New-York office, from the United States General Stamp and Envelope Agency, to be distributed to all sections of the country. Every package is now registered, and a record of it kept in the Registry Department of the office in this City. These packages pass from hand to hand among postal clerks and route agents until they reach their destination, when a receipt for each is sent to the New-York office, where it is filed. The average amount of stamps and stamped envelopes received at the office since the issue of the order is about three truck loads daily, requiring a large clerical force to attend to their proper distribution.

The registered letter business, notwithstanding the establishment of the money-order system, is steadily increasing. The number of letters registered at the main office and at the branch stations for transmission abroad, during the last quarter ending June 30, was 19,875—an increase of 4,800 over the same time last year. The number of registered letters received for distribution and delivery since Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1870, is 234,146; for the same time last year were received 174,338—an increase during seven months of the current year of 59,808.

The Proposed Orange Display—The Police to be on Hand.

Superintendent JOURDAN has ordered the off platoons of all the precincts, to be held in reserve during the whole of Friday next, ready for instant service, to meet any emergency which may arise in consequence of any public demonstration by the Orange Societies. It is not certain that there will be any such demonstration, as all the information now in the possession of Superintendent JOURDAN is to the effect that no permit for a general parade of the American Protestant Association, which is the name of the Orange societies in this country, has been given by the Grand Master, and that none will take place. Enniskillen Lodge, however, obtained a permit to have the former picnic, which is yet in force, and it has been announced that the Lodge would turn out on Friday next. The matter has not yet been definitely decided upon. The officers have promised Superintendent JOURDAN to give him their decision on Thursday evening. If they do parade at all it will be without banners or any of the insignia of their order which could be taken as an excuse for violence by the Ribbonmen.

BURIAL OF A NAVAL HERO.

Funeral of the Late J. M. Wainwright, Master in the United States Navy.

The funeral of JONATHAN MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT, late Master in the United States Navy, took place at Trinity Chapel, in Twenty-fifth-street, at 10½ A. M., yesterday. The body of young WAINWRIGHT arrived here on Saturday in the United States steamer *Mohican*, on board which vessel he died on the 19th of June from wounds received on the 17th during an attack on the pirate ship *Forward*, on the coast of Mexico. The full particulars of the engagement in which young WAINWRIGHT lost his life were given in the TIMES of Saturday last, as narrated by the surgeon of the *Mohican*. Both before and after receiving his death-wounds he displayed heroism and bravery worthy of his distinguished sire, Commander J. M. WAINWRIGHT, who lost his life in the service of his country while commanding the *Harriet Lane*, near Galveston, at the beginning of the rebellion. The deceased was the grandson of the late Bishop WAINWRIGHT, and was appointed to the Naval School by President LINCOLN. He was only twenty-two years of age at the time of his death.

The funeral services at the church yesterday were in accordance with the forms of the Episcopal Church, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. HIGBEE, assisted by Rev. Dr. SWOPE. Among the naval officers present were Commander HARMONY, Commander WHITING, Commander HULL and Pay-master BISSELL.

The pall-bearers were Master J. P. Morrill and Midshipmen Chas. Briggs, J. J. Hunker, T. G. C. Salter, J. H. Bull and H. R. Tyler.

The mother of the deceased and a younger brother, ROBERT P. WAINWRIGHT, who had just entered the Military Academy at West Point, were the chief mourners—being the only surviving members of the family.

The coffin was of rose-wood, silver-mounted, and on the lid was placed the sword of the deceased, environed with wreaths of camellias. No sermon was preached, and after the reading of the burial service the body was removed from the church, and, followed by the relatives and late comrades of the deceased, was taken to Green-Wood Cemetery, where it was deposited in the family vault.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Falls, Fires and Filchings—Children Killed by Tumbling Out of Windows or into the River, &c.

ANNE MAHER, ten months of age, while asleep in a cradle in a room on the third floor of No. 347 First-avenue, was seriously cut in the forehead by the falling upon her of a picture from the wall. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital by her father.

One of the brick arches of the Union Depot at Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, fell yesterday morning, burying under the mass of rubbish JOHN ROACH, of No. 344 East Thirty-second-street, JOHN DONOHUE, of East Forty-sixth-street, and MARTIN BURNS, whose residence is not given, all of whom were severely injured. They were taken home by their friends.

Yesterday morning the barn, bowling alley and carriage-sheds at Hamilton Park, Sixty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $2,000, but is fully covered by a policy in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

GEORGE AMBROSE, sixteen years of age, who lives in East Eleventh-street, had his leg broken this morning by an accident on the Hudson River Railroad, fifteen miles this side of Albany. He was brought to this City and taken to Mount Sinai Hospital.

JOHN RYAN, a sailor on the steam-ship *Blackstone*, lying at Pier No. 11 North River, yesterday, fell from the rail of the ship to a barge alongside, breaking his arm. He was taken to Park Hospital.

A fire was occasioned, yesterday, on the second floor of No. 502 Grand-street, by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp, but extinguished before much damage was done.

A fire occurred, yesterday, in the wood-house in the rear of No. 22 Spring-street, doing a damage of $200, which is fully covered by insurance.

S. W. HALL, of No. 45 West Thirty-fourth-street, and Mr. BYRNES, of No. 35 Park-avenue, were seriously injured, yesterday morning, in Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-first-street, by being thrown from their carriage in consequence of the horse running away and dashing the carriage against a lamp-post.

CHARLES LEONARD, of No. 416 East Sixteenth-street, a bookkeeper, formerly in the employ of the American Church Press Company, was arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of having on the 11th of April last embezzled the sum of $40 in money left in his custody. The prisoner denied his guilt, but the Magistrate held him for trial on the complaint of EDWARD C. KEMBLE, the President of the Company.

WM. J. DOUGHERTY was arrested, yesterday, for obtaining money under false pretenses. His father, PATRICK DOUGHERTY, had delivered sixty tons of stone ballast to the bark *Sabine*, and charged the sum of $54. WILLIAM presented the bill, and under the pretense that he was his father, obtained the money from WM. MASON, an employe of C. H. MALLORY & Co., at No. 153 Maiden-lane. The fraud was finally discovered and the young man arrested. Justice SHANDLEY held him for trial.

WM. WILSON, an old offender, and EDWARD DAFFRON, a stranger to the Police, were arrested, yesterday, in the store of EDWARD BARRETT, at No. 22 Beekman-street, on a charge of attempting to rob a safe. WILSON engaged the attention of the proprietor while DAFFRON went for the safe. Officer TRASS, of the Second Ward, was on the watch, and became convinced that a robbery was intended, so he arrested both of the men. Justice SHANDLEY temporarily committed the prisoners for examination.

The body of a female infant was recovered from the East River, at the foot of Thirty-sixth-street, yesterday.

ROSE WOLGOMUTE, aged six years, died suddenly yesterday, at No. 84½ Lewis-street.

CHARLOTTE MCKNIGHT, an infant, fell out of a third-story window at No. 747 Third-avenue, and was instantly killed. The mother left her child on a table near the open window, and the little one rolled out into the street.

The infant child of EDWARD WILLARD was drowned yesterday in some unexplained manner at the foot of One Hundred and Seventieth-street, the remains being subsequently recovered.

Music in Madison-Square.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band, in Madison-square, today, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Burg" ... D. Wiegand
2. Overture, "Enchanting Glance" ... Lobe
3. Air, "The Tear" ... Kuecken
4. Waltz, "Geraldine" ... Godfrey

PART II.

5. Grand Selection, "Fra Diavolo" ... Auber
6. Bolero, "Sicilian Vespers" ... Donizetti
7. Romanza, "Musik Freund" ... Gené
8. Galop, "Farewell" ... Strauss

PART III.

9. Overture, "Guy Mannering" ... Bishop
10. Quartet, "Rigoletto" ... Verdi
11. Waltz, "Herbst Rosen" ... Strauss
12. March, "Prince Frederick" ... Bilse

National Airs.

Trial of a Burglar—Severity of Judge Bedford Toward Such Characters.

PERRY ROWLEY, a native of New-York, twenty-six years of age, boatman by trade, was put on trial in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, charged with burglary, committed on the 15th of June last in Third-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets. The testimony showed that the prisoner, with another man, was seen in the act of attempting to commit the burglary by a man sleeping on the premises, who pursued him. Officers LAMBRECHT and NATHANIEL ABBOTT, Jr., joined in the pursuit. During the chase Officer LAMBRECHT fired his revolver at the burglar, who returned the fire, and several shots were exchanged, without injury to either party. ROWLEY was finally captured and his crony escaped. The evidence against the prisoner was conclusive, and the jury found a verdict against him of burglary in the third degree, without leaving their seats.

Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS moved that sentence be deferred, and that the prisoner be tried on another indictment for assault with intent to kill. The prisoner's counsel, Mr. HOWE, objected to the trial being had before a jury who had heard the trial for burglary, and therefore might be supposed to be prejudiced against the prisoner. Judge BEDFORD, addressing the prisoner, said that the evidence showed him to be a professional burglar, and that when he went to commit the burglary he was prepared also to commit murder; he had murder in his heart, and it was not his fault that in addition to the burglary he did not also take the life of the officer who pursued him. But he was entitled to a fair and unprejudiced trial, and he would, therefore, remand him to prison to be tried at the next term of the Court on the charge of assault with intent to kill, and, if found guilty, he would then be sentenced for both offenses.

Personal.

Hon. EUGENE CASSERLY, United States Senator from California, arrived in this City yesterday from Washington. Mr. CASSERLY, with his family, reside at South Orange, N. J., during the Summer, and it is hardly necessary to say that such a champion of the Democratic Party finds numberless friends in his former home—this great Metropolis.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 3.

Before Judge Jones.

INTERPRETATION OF A LEASE—A CONVEYANCE TO P. T. BARNUM HELD VOID.

Christopher Pidgeon vs. Joel S. Oatman, J. W. Strong and Phineas T. Barnum.—The plaintiff in this action brought suit against the defendants, alleging in his complaint that about the 1st of May, 1862, Joel S. Oatman, one of the defendants, as landlord and owner, and himself as tenant, entered into an agreement for the leasing of the house and appurtenances No. 20 East Houston-street, in this City, to plaintiff, such agreement being in writing, and under seal; that the house was a high-stoop dwelling-house, which it was proposed to alter into a store by lowering the parlor floor to a level with the curb on the street. The lease was for the term of five years from the 1st of May, 1862, at the annual rent of $1,100 per annum, together with the Croton water charges. On the back of the lease was contained special conditions, as follows: The defendant was to alter the house into a store the depth of the parlors, and defendant Oatman to needle the front and lower parlor floor to a level with the curb, at his own expense. Plaintiff was then to complete the alteration at his own cost, all the material required to be used in the formation of the store to be retained by him; all other material to belong to the landlord, Oatman. It was further agreed that Oatman could cancel the lease in case of a sale of the property or an election to build, and in such case he agreed to reimburse Pidgeon to the amount of the value of the alterations in the store, taking into consideration the following: The ratio of payment shall be in the ratio of the time that has elapsed before Oatman shall have so elected. At the end of five years, one half of the value of such alterations, in case of notice, shall be waived, and in the same proportion for a lesser period; plaintiff had also the privilege of a five years' renewal. After plaintiff went into possession under the lease, the property rose rapidly in value, being estimated now at $500,000, while the rental has proportionately increased. Plaintiff has also, as he alleges, made large and expensive improvements, and built up a valuable business. Thirty days' notice of the canceling of the lease, under the conditions thereof, was to be given by defendant Oatman, together with a bonus of a quarter's rent. On the 27th of July, 1862, a deed of ("pretended") sale was executed by Oatman to Phineas T. Barnum, one of the defendants, containing a stated consideration of $11,820. Plaintiff further charges generally that Oatman and Barnum had fraudulently combined together to claim a cancelation of the lease, and on these grounds asked for an injunction against the defendants, perpetually enjoining them from claiming, attempting to assert, or asserting any right whatever to cancel the lease from Oatman to plaintiff, or from molesting the plaintiff in possession and use of the premises under the terms of the lease. In the defendants' answer the conveyance to Barnum is claimed to have been bona fide; that there were large incumbrances on the property, and the consideration expressed in the deed was the balance over and above such incumbrances. Notice had been given to plaintiff of the canceling of the lease by reason of the sale, and a new lease was alleged to have been executed to Strong, one of the defendants, by Barnum.

After an elaborate review of all the testimony given in the case, and in pursuance of a consent by the parties that the decision should be based on the proofs, and that the pleadings should be made to conform thereto, Judge JONES concludes his opinion as follows: "Under this consent, upon the above view of the proof in the case, the plaintiff is entitled to judgment declaring that neither Oatman nor Barnum have any right, by reason of the instrument of July 27, 1859, or of the deed from Oatman to Barnum, to cancel the lease to plaintiff, also declaring that the notice of Feb. 17, 1865, given by said Oatman, and the like notification given to Barnum, do not operate to cancel the lease; and enjoining the said Oatman and said Barnum from taking any proceedings by way of action at law or suits in equity, or special proceedings, or statutory proceedings, to eject or oust said plaintiff from the premises, or to disturb his possession, founded upon, or by virtue or color of any alleged cancelment of said lease alleged or claimed to arise from the said notice or the said instrument of July 27, 1859, or the deed from Oatman to Barnum, or any one or all of them."

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 3.

Before Judge Freedman.

CIVIL ARREST—COLORED SPECULATORS DISAGREE.

Peter W. Downing et al. vs. Alexander A. Albuga.—This is one of three actions commenced against the defendant in the Superior Court to recover in all the sum of $2,500, alleged to have been advanced to him in April, 1868, to be invested in bacon, flour, &c., for shipment to Hayti. This action is for the recovery of $400; another, by Peter A. Williams, is for $1,300; and a third, by Williams, and Downing jointly is for $800. The plaintiffs allege in their affidavits that in April, 1868, the defendant represented to them that there was a favorable opportunity to make money by a shipment of bacon, flour, &c., to Hayti; that if the money were furnished he (defendant) would have them consigned to a party in Hayti, sold, and would promptly remit the proceeds to plaintiffs after deducting his commissions; that subsequently defendant stated that the provisions had been shipped and sold, and that he would account for the proceeds, but up to the commencement of the action he had failed to do so, and as plaintiffs allege, has converted the money to his own use. On these affidavits an order of arrest was granted in each suit against the defendant. One of the bondsmen offered by defendant when arrested, was objected to on the ground of his being a foreign representative to the Government of the United States, and therefore not amenable to an action on his bond. The defendant thereupon deposited the amount of the claim, to await a decision in the three suits. All the parties are colored, and quite prominent representatives of their race.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 3.

By Judge Freedman.

Ireland *vs.* Nichols; motion granted.

Fredicks *vs.* The Guardian Mutual Insurance Company; motion denied with $10 costs, but plaintiff may have an order granting him leave to discontinue upon payment of the costs of the action, and of this motion.

Townsend *vs.* Hendricks; motion granted.

McQuerton *vs.* Leonard; motion granted upon payment of trial fee, defendant's disbursements upon trial and $10 costs of this motion, defendant to have twenty days to answer.

Ritter *vs.* Krekiler; motion denied.

By Judge Jones.

Bouton *vs.* Wetmore; see opinion.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

No set-down causes. The first Monday calendar disposed of.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
728	Curtis vs. Watts.	1780	Schaefer vs. Adamson.
1428	Moses vs. Crane.	1783	Hillyer vs. Corn Ex. Fire Ins. Co.
1598	Duryee vs. O'Brien.	1785	Globe Fire Ins. Co. vs. Douglas.
1773	Lynch vs. Church.	1784	Cotten vs. Hallock.
1776	Keller vs. Sexton.		
1778	Ross vs. Schaefer.		
1779	Mygatt vs. Clark.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Adam B. Lang; rape.	9	The People vs. James Conway, Michael Ward et al; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. Daniel McGrath, Thomas McGrath, William Brown; robbery.	10	The People vs. Florence Dempsey; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. John Sheridan; robbery.	11	The People vs. Barbara Hartman; grand larceny.
4	The People vs. John Anderson; robbery.	12	The People vs. George McDougall; larceny from person.
5	The People vs. James Hartt; robbery.	13	The People vs. Theodore Anthony; larceny from person.
6	The People vs. Maurice Golden; burglary.	14	The People vs. Jennie Brooks; larceny from person.
7	The People vs. James Murtha, alias James Kane; burglary.		
8	The People vs. Bridget Dunn; felonious assault and battery.		

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 3.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅛	300 Mariposa Pf.	10
1,000 U. S. 5-20s R., '62.	110	100 Pac. M. S. Co.	39⅛
60,000 U. S. 5-20s C., '62.	110⅜	100 do. b. c.	39⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20s C., '64.	109⅞	60 Adams Ex. Co.	67⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	110⅛	400 N. Y. C. & Hud. R.	91⅝
5,000 Va. St. 6s, ex C.	58⅛	100 do.	91⅛
3,000 do.	59	100 do.	91⅝
5,000 Va. St. 6s, New.	60	30000 N. Y. C. & Hud. Cfs	87⅝
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, N.	29	60 Erie R.	20⅝
4,000 S. C. St. 6s, New, Jan. and July.	72	200 Harlem R.	133
1,000 N. C. Special T.	24⅛	200 Reading R.	95⅛
4,000 Mo. St. 6s.	90⅛	15 Mich. Cen. R.	118
4,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	95	200 L. S. & M. So. R.	89⅝
2,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st M	82	43 do.	89⅝
2,000 do.	81⅝	100 do. b. c.	89⅝
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st ex int.	93	15 Panama R.	83⅛
1,000 Quin. & Tol. 1st.	84	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. s10	83⅝
2,000 C. & N. W. S. F. Bds., ex-int.	97	100 Chic. & R. I. R. b. c.	113⅛
1,000 St. L. & Iron M. 1st Bds., ex int	86	40 C., C., Cin. & Ind. R.	78⅛
1,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st	80	40 do.	78
50 Bank of N. York.	138	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	59
50 West. U. Tel.	34⅛	51 P., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	93
500 do. b. c.	34⅛	200 Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅛
		50 do.	32⅛
		107 Del., Lack. & W. R.	105
		300 Bos., H. & E. R.	3⅝

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113⅛	100 Erie Railway	21
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅜	200 Reading R. b 30	95⅝
8,000 U. S. 5-20s C., '65.	110⅜	200 L. S. & M. So.	90
10,000 U. S. 5-20s R., '65.	110	200 do. b. c.	90
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	107	200 do.	90⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20s C., '67.	108⅞	50 Chi. & N. W. b. c.	81
90,000 do.	109	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	110⅛	140 Cleve. & Pitts., ex div.	103⅛
1,000 Missouri St. 6s.	90⅛	200 do. b. c.	103⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	36 do.	106
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st	92⅛	200 Chi. & R. I.	113⅝
25 Continental Bank.	98⅛	100 Chi. & Alton	116
200 Pacific Mail. b. c.	39⅛	200 Del., Lack. & W.	105
100 Am. M. U. Ex. b. c.	43	130 Mor. & Essex, b. c.	89⅝
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. R., b. c.	92⅛	200 do.	89⅝
20,000 N. Y. C. & Hud. Ctfs. b. c.	88	50 Joliet & Chi. b. c.	90⅛

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3—P. M.

The sales of gold today varied up to 3 o'clock but slightly from 121⅛@121⅜ ⅌ cent. It was late in the forenoon before the Cable telegrams were received on the Street, and when they came they advised no important changes in the military position on the Continent, and no decided improvement in the London Stock Exchange. The latter was slightly better than yesterday, but while the English Funds continue to be quoted below 90 ⅌ cent., we have no warrant to infer a restoratian of confidence. The quotation for United States 5-20s was ⅛@⅛ ⅌ cent. better, but here the movement in our Funds was dull until about 2 o'clock, when 109 ⅌ cent. was paid for 1867s, and the other descriptions manifested a slightly improved demand. The steamers that arrived yesterday brought some parcels of Bonds previously sold to arrive, but the whole amount has had little or no influence upon the Exchange market or the Shipments of Gold. The latter fell off today, unexpectedly, to $974,000, by the English steamers, in place of $2,000,000, as calculated on a day or two since. One explanation of this reduced movement is the appearance of £400,000 sight Exchange on Messrs. BARINGS for account of the City of Boston, of which £150,000 was taken late on Tuesday for this day's mail by Bankers, who otherwise would have shipped Gold. It is probable the remainder will be sold for Saturday's mail. Other sight drawers are ready to accept 110⅝@110¾ ⅌ cent. for short sight Bills.

The appearances of the Money market are in favor of cheap rates through the month of August. But few large borrowers appear among the Stock or Gold Brokers, and the rate is about 5 ⅌ cent. on call loan.

The English letters and papers by the *Russia* and *City of London* to the 22d and 24th ult., give the particulars of the Cotton failures in Liverpool, heretofore reported by Cable telegrams, and they also speak of other mercantile troubles at Glasgow, &c. The German letters by the same mails afford but one expression of the prevailing enthusiasm and popular uprising in support of the cause of Prussia, throughout both the Southern and Northern States of Germany.

In the Railway Market on the Stock Exchange, the registered sales, as will be seen from the lists printed at the head of our Money column, are comparatively light. The non-official business in the Long Room between 12 and 1 o'clock was something better in amount and in prices, and with all the apparent dullness in the Street, there would seem to be some considerable confidence left in a rising market later in the season. It is argued that as we become accustomed to the state of War in Europe, our Railway Stocks, based wholly on Currency values, and reaping the advantages of abundant crops and an extra export demand for Grain and Provisions, created in a measure by the War as well as by the partial failure of the French and German harvests, ought to advance at least to the figures current 30 or 60 days ago before the trouble abroad.

The reports from the North-west are favorable for the traffic and economies of the chief lines of Railway. The Roads into Chicago are getting better rates of transportation, and are doing a liberal passenger business. The expenses of operating the North-west Road are being largely reduced. We have the full report of the operations of June—the first month of the new fiscal year, and the first under the Tracy administration of the Company. The recovery in the gross receipts had not then been felt, but the line made for the month $1,139,000, at a cost in running expenses of $635,000, as against $1,251,000 in June, 1869, at a cost of $753,000. The net earnings were, therefore, $504,000, as against $498,000, in addition to which the lease charges of the month were $58,000 less than in June, 1869. These figures are significant not only of the assessed 7 ⅌ cent. on the Preferred Stock, but of the same dividend on the Common, with the prospect that both classes of Stock may be made to pay 10 ⅌ cent. for the new fiscal year. The Amsterdam holders of Preferred Stock have returned upon this market about 17,000 shares out of 67,000 shares held abroad, since the present War trouble on the Continent. This is probably the extent to which they will go without further serious complications. The sales of this Stock and the exaggerated stories of more Stock coming have recently knocked the price down from 89@90 to 83½@84 ⅌ cent., or within 1@2 ⅌ cent. of the Common Stock. As the prospects of business over the line now look, the Preferred Stock ought to be a cheap purchase.

After regular 'Change bonds, sight Exchange on London was quoted 110⅝@110¾, and Gold was 121⅝@121¾ ⅌ cent. The Public Funds were steady. The other Stocks dull as to business, but steady in prices. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 Gold today for account of the Sinking Fund, and took in $608,000 for Customs. The following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 3.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	106⅞	107
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅛	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	109
American Gold Coin	121⅝	121¾
Bills on London, at sight	110¾	110½
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅛	60
New-York Central and Hudson	91⅛	91⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅛	87⅜
Reading Railroad	95⅛	94⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅛	113½
North-western Common	81½	81½
North-western Preferred	83⅝	83½
Pacific Mail Company	39⅜	39⅛
St. Paul Preferred	75½	75½
St. Paul Common	58⅛	58¾
Lake Shore	89½	89⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅝	32¾
New-Jersey Central	100⅛	100
Toledo and Wabash	48⅛	48½

BIDS FOR GOLD AT TREASURY, AUG. 3.

Frank & Gans.	
$100,000	120.51
100,000	120.63
100,000	120.76
100,000	120.88
100,000	121.01
S. H. Bend.	
50,000	121.37
120,000	121.27
130,000	121.07
J. R. Jacobs.	
10,000	121.05
10,000	121.08
10,000	121.12½
Kenyon, Cox & Co.	
50,000	121.31
25,000	121.16
25,000	121.01
G. D. Arthur & Co.	
25,000	121.20
25,000	121.23
25,000	121.25
25,000	121.28
Reid, Leo & Content.	
100,000	120.80
100,000	121.01
100,000	121.12½
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co	
20,000	121.37
50,000	121.31
50,000	121.20
50,000	120.82
15,000	120.71
315,000	120.50
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	
10,000	131.31
10,000	121.26
15,000	121.14
J. B. Summerfield & Co.	
10,000	120.88
5,000	120.80
10,000	120.73
15,000	120.61
5,000	120.59
5,000	120.57
R. Baile.	
100,000	121.37½
10,000	121.25
10,000	121.26
10,000	121.27
10,000	121.28
10,000	121.29
10,000	121.30
10,000	121.31
10,000	121.32
10,000	121.33
10,000	121.35
Trevor & Colgate.	
1,000,000	120.50
J. F. Underhill & Co.	
50,000	121.10
25,000	121.26
25,000	121.07
J. N. Hevick.	
5,000	121.25
5,000	121.30
White, Morris & Co.	
50,000	121.25
J. Molter.	
20,000	121.10
20,000	121.11
20,000	121.12
20,000	121.13
20,000	121.14
15,000	121.15
15,000	121.16
15,000	121.17
15,000	121.18
10,000	121.19
10,000	121.20
10,000	121.21
10,000	121.22
Church & Co.	
5,000	120.50
Duff & Tienken.	
10,000	121.35
10,000	121.36
15,000	121.32
10,000	121.20
Chas. Unger & Co.	
25,000	120.75
Marx & Co.	
50,000	121.26⅛
50,000	121.19
50,000	121.13⅛
Caldwell & Co.	
50,000	120.50
50,000	120.75
50,000	120
J. A. Zerega & Co.	
30,000	121.31
Cushman & Hurlburt.	
25,000	120.52
25,000	120.27
10,000	120.02
H. A. Heiser's Sons.	
100,000	121.26 1-10
Baker & Kitchen.	
25,000	121.15
25,000	121.27
25,000	121.30
25,000	121.35
25,000	121.04⅛
25,000	121.03⅛
25,000	121.02⅛
25,000	121.01⅛
Lewis Daniel & Co.	
50,000	120.00⅛
J. J. Pardee & Co.	
10,000	120.51
10,000	120.73
10,000	120.89
10,000	120.97
10,000	121.06
$4,385,000	

ACCEPTED BIDS FOR GOLD.

Geo. H. Bend.	
50,000	121.27
100,000	121.27
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	
10,000	121.31
10,000	121.26
J. N. T. Levick.	
5,000	121.25
5,000	121.30
J. F. Underhill & Co.	
25,000	121.26
Kenyon, Cox & Co.	
50,000	121.31
White, Morris & Co.	
50,000	121.00⅛
J. A. Zerega & Co.	
30,000	121.31
Marx & Co.	
50,000	121.26⅛
Duff & Tienken.	
10,000	121.35
10,000	121.36
15,000	121.32
3,000	121.20
Baker & Kitchen.	
25,000	121.27
25,000	121.30
25,000	121.35
H. A. Heiser's Sons.	
100,000	121.26 1-10
R. Baile.	
100,000	121.37½
10,000	121.25
10,000	121.26
10,000	121.27
10,000	121.28
10,000	121.29
10,000	121.30
10,000	121.31
10,000	121.32
10,000	121.33
10,000	121.35
G. D. Arthur & Co.	
25,000	121.28
25,000	121.25
25,000	121.23
25,000	121.20
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
20,000	121.37
50,000	121.31
50,000	121.20
J. Molter.	
$10,000	121.22
10,000	121.21
2,000	121.20
$1,000,000	

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3.

Gold receipts	$645,572 77
Gold payments	163,239 67
Gold balance	70,500,846 03
Currency receipts	535,343 74
Currency payments	212,728 23
Currency balance	14,418,127 18
Customs	608,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	113⅛	5-20 coup., '67	109
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	113⅛	5-20 coup., '68	109⅛
5-20 coup., '62	110⅜	10-40 registered	103⅛
5-20 coup., '64	110⅛	10-40 coupon	107
5-20 coup., '65	110⅛	6s currency	110⅛
5 20 coup., n. i., '65	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, new bonds	60⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Virginia 6s, ex. coup.	59⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
Virginia 6s, new bds	60	Illinois War Loan	100
Georgia 6s	82	Indiana 5 ⅌ c.	100
Georgia 7s, new bds	90	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., '73	97
North Car. 6s, old	48⅛	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., '78	97
North C. F. Act, '66	38	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., '83	97
North C. F. A. n. bds.	29	Michigan 7 ⅌ c., '78	100
North C. F. A., S. Tax	24⅛	Michigan 7 ⅌ c., W. L.	100
South Car. new bds.	72	N. Y. Reg. Bty. L'n.	106⅛
Missouri 6s	90	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	109
Louisiana 6s	63⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	109
Louisiana 7s, Pen	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	109
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Alabama 8s	99	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
Ohio 5 ⅌ c., '81	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., '80	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Illinois Canal bds, '70	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Gt. West. 1st, '88	86⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	88	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	88	Gal. & Chi. 2d	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	96	Chi., R. I. & Pac	96
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	87	Morris & Essex 2d	92⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98
Harlem 1st	101	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	101
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	100	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	88
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds	92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st	109	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	90⅛
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	98	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75
Cen. Pac. bds	86	Chi. & Alt. 1st	100
Union Pac. 1st bds	81⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '70	110	Peninsula R. bds	90
Alton & T. H. 1st	94	St. L. & I. M. bds	85⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Pref	79	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	87⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st x	92⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91⅛
Con. 7 ⅌ ct., con'le	89⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	108	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	80
Del., L. & West. 1st	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Manuf. & Merchants'	101
Manhattan	150	Central National	103
Mechanics'	135	Fourth National	106
America	145	Tenth National	125⅛
City	205	Oriental	165
Phenix	100	Gold Exchange	61
Tradesmen's	150	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100
Seventh Ward	110	Delaware & H. Canal	117
State of New-York	110	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Commerce	122	Canton Co., Baltimore	62
American Exchange	113	Consol. Coal of Mary'd	26
Chatham	167	Western Union Tel	34⅛
Bank of the Republic	120	Quicksilver Mining	4⅛
Bank of N. America	110	Mariposa Mining	5
Hanover	104	Boston Water Power	15⅛
Irving	117⅛	Adams Express	67
Citizens'	120	Wells-Fargo Express	13
East River	114	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2⅛
Market	124	American Express	42⅛
Nassau	107	United States Ex.	43
Shoe and Leather	167	Pacific Mail	39
Importers' & Traders'	152		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—AUG. 3.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101¼	101⅜
City 6s, New	101	101⅛
Camden and Amboy	114	114⅛
Pennsylvania Central	115⅛	116
Reading	95⅛	95⅝
Lehigh Valley	57⅛	57⅝
Catawissa Preferred	36½	36⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27⅛
Lehigh Navigation	33⅝	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	88½	88⅛

The National Bank of the Republic has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of all taxes, August 8.

The Long Island Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The last rail was yesterday laid on the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railway, connecting St. Paul with the new City of Duluth on Lake Superior, which will be the initial or starting point of the Great Northern Pacific Road.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of July 22 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	July 14. Francs.	July 21. Francs.
Capital of the Bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits and addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the Bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,455,226,650	1,470,193,000
Bank-notes to order	42,045,342	43,881,281
Treasury accounts	175,023,882	173,882,526
Current accounts	381,692,400	474,430,749
Current branch banks	42,627,571	52,243,494
Dividends payable	6,273,516	3,974,560
Discounts	1,537,637	2,594,057
Rediscounted	1 157,050	1,157,050
Sundries	15,436,844	13,015,139
Total	2,315,671,422	2,431,027,385
Cash on hand	1,245,221,771	1,214,738,167
Commercial bills overdue	159,834	1,149,036
Commercial bills not yet due	362,334,002	467,296,339
Commercial branch banks	328,618,648	360,859,079
Advance on bullion	5,601,600	6,000,500
Branch banks	2,436,600	2,931,000
French public securities	17,218,400	18,114,400
Branch banks	8,685,440	8,722,840
On railway shares, &c	39,822,600	41,392,700
By the branch banks	34,314,850	35,242,650
On Credit Foncier	1,188,000	1,219,100
Branches	1,245,260	1,251,660
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,575,187	80,557,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,953,790	8,959,869
Expenses and management	101,168	103,679
Sundries	6,215,579	9,508,427
Total	2,315,671,422	2,431,027,385

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 20th of July gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,385,000	Inc..£29,792
Public deposits	5,670,324	Dec.. 267,889
Other deposits	19,808,575	Inc..1,076,941
Government securities	12,507,779	Inc.. 14,338
Other securities	20,172,894	Inc..1,739,860
Notes unemployed	10,282,105	Dec.. 905,425

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,264,445, being an increase of £360,155; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,440,515, showing a decrease of £564,278, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£20,440,515	£20,229,110
Reserve	11,176,070	11,377,820
Notes in circulation	24,264,445	23,651,990
Rate of discount	3½ ⅌ ct.	3 ⅌ ct.
Consols	89¾	93⅛
French Rentes	64f. 90c.	72f. 05c.

London—Glasgow—Liverpool.

From the London Times, July 22-23.

A further sum of £290,000 in gold has been taken from the Bank today, mostly in sovereigns, for Germany and France, and some additional heavy withdrawals are expected to-morrow. Under these circumstances an immediate advance of the Bank of England rate to 4 ⅌ cent. may be expected. The movement, however, is entirely without any disadvantageous feature as regards this country. At all parts of the Continent the desire of commercial and financial establishments to provide against contingencies is intense, and the bills held by the bankers upon London are sent hither in haste to be discounted and remitted for in bullion. We are, therefore, merely anticipating the payment of liabilities, and, in proportion as these will have been prematurely discharged, the greater will be the amounts of specie we shall hereafter have to receive from the Continent for any goods we may send there. At the outbreak of the Italian war in 1859, the Bank rate of discount was at 2½ ⅌ cent., at which it had stood for about four months, and the active drain of gold which then occurred went on to the extent of £2,600,000 in the course of the ensuing month, during which the Bank made two moves of 1 per cent. each, thus carrying the rate to 4½ per cent. Those moves were perfectly effectual, and in the following June, while the war was still at its height, gold rapidly came back, and several weeks before the treaty of peace was entered into at Villafranca, our rate was down again to 3 per cent. On the present occasion our stock of bullion is rather larger than it was at that time, and the general position of the commerce of the United Kingdom is certainly not less sound.

Late this afternoon, says the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce*, reports were circulated that one of the most extensive metal brokers in Glasgow had suspended payment, with large liabilities. The disaster is said to have been caused by the recent heavy fall in pig-iron. A small failure is reported from Chorley, Mr. HARRISON, manufacturer of Spanish cloth, running 200 to 250 looms, having issued a circular calling a meeting of his creditors. The failure has also been reported on the Manchester Stock Exchange of Mr. J. R. WOLFENDEN, stock and share broker, with deficiencies amounting to £24,000.

The same paper states that the liabilities of Mr. HENRY TODD NAYLOR, whose suspension occurred some days since, are about £80,000, and that his losses on cotton since the beginning of the year are said to have been upward of £50,000. The same journal adds:

"Glasgow advices report further disasters in the iron trade in that city, Messrs. REIFFENSTEIN & BAIRD having announced their inability to pay differences on about 76,000 tons of pig-iron, of which they are the holders. Their total liabilities, it is estimated, will be about £150,000. The failure to which we referred yesterday was that of Mr. M'EWAN, whose liabilities are set down at £130,000. In consequence of these disasters considerable depression has prevailed in the iron trade in Liverpool, London and Glasgow, and fears are entertained that other suspensions in the same trade will follow. From Port Glasgow we have the statements that Messrs. LAWRENCE, HILL & Co. have suspended. The firm is engaged in the ship-building trade, and their liabilities are estimated at about £25,000. A favorable liquidation is expected, as the assets are known to be considerable."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP,

200 7 per cent. bonds Wayne Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.
25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 83 and interest.
250 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.
10 20 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $2,000, each at 95 and interest.
5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	28	Resin, bbls	852
Bees-wax, pks	20	Pork, bbls	821
Cotton, bales	1,055	Cut-meats, pks	24
Cotton-seed, bags	120	Lard, pks	232
Copper, bbls	23	Lard, kegs	100
Copper, cakes	493	Stearine, pks	11
Dried Fruit, pks	46	Butter, pks	1,178
Eggs, bbls	690	Cheese, pks	9,422
Flour, bbls	14,994	Tallow, pks	25
Wheat, bushels	132,695	Oil, Lard, bbls	25
Corn, bushels	103,808	Pea-nuts, bags	156
Malt, bushels	7,043	Oil-cake, pks	408
Rye, bushels	510	Rice, pks	50
Oats, bushels	31,525	Starch, boxes	800
Beans, bushels	300	Tobacco, hhds	368
Peas, bushels	7,700	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,494
Hops, bales	30	Wool, bales	1,175
Hides, No	1,891	Whisky, bbls	582
Leather, sides	10,463	Moss, bales	8
Spirits Turp., bbls	149		

The export clearances, since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steam-ship *Cuba*, for Liverpool—610 pks. Tobacco, 14,645 bushels Wheat, 50 crates Fruits, 68 pks. Bees-wax, 254 tierces Beef.

By the ship *Missouri*, for London—7,200 Staves, 1,500 bbls. Oil-cake, 2,419 pks. Oil-cake, 15,777 bushels Wheat, 513 bbls. Resin.

By the schooner *Racer*, for Cork—9,082 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Grace*, for Cork—3,798 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer *Tynan*, for Glasgow—3,175 boxes Cheese, 4 boxes Tobacco, 20,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Albina*, for Bristol—540 bbls. Resin, 3,600 Staves, 37,500 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Henry Flitner*, for Gibraltar—2,131 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *M. Louise Miller*, for Elsinore—2,136 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *R. Godfrey*, for Rotterdam—4,686 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Elizabeth*, for Stockholm—1,790 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Homer*, for Hong Kong—45 pks. Glassware, 7 pks. Lamps, 2 cases Wicks, 13,242 lbs. Butter, 98 cases Preserves, 287 cases Milk, 255 pks. Drugs, 13,735 lbs. Tobacco, 25 cases Whisky, 264 Oars, 34 pks. Paint, 5 cases Leather, 12 cases Stationery, 119 cases Hardware, 50 cases Perfumery, 116 boxes Soap, 220 boxes Candles, 243 bbls. Beef, 215 bbls. Pork, 22 pks. Woodenware, 13 boxes Mustard, 13 boxes Pepper, 3 cases Blacking, 69 pks. Dried Apples, 116 pks. Fancy Goods, 1,104 bales Domestics, 453 pks. Nails, 102 cases Furniture, 2 Billiard Tables, 6 iron Safes, 25 bbls. Pitch, 21 cases Clocks, 50 bales Oakum, 29,500 gallons Petroleum, 3 pks. Trunks, 150 cases Turpentine, 3 cases Pumps, 1 Bell, 18 pks. Spikes, 93 cks. Ginseng, 900 lbs. Lard, 10 kitts Fish, 100 gallons Syrup, 125 tons Coal, 31 cks. Blocks, 2 Life-boats.

ASHES—Continue in request and held firmly at $6 25@$6 75 for Pots, and $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 734 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been less active, but steady, today. The cargo of the British bark *Lord Baltimore*, (comprising 5,223 bags,) which arrived on the 12th of June and was disposed of some time since, was not reported until today. At Baltimore, 4,000 bags by the Norwegian brig *Harmonie* were sold on private terms. Other descriptions have been quiet at former rates. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra at 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¾c.@9c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—A very limited trade has been reported since our last at drooping prices. Sales, 585 bales for prompt delivery, including 568 bales to spinners and 17 bales to speculators. Also, 1,800 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales, basis Low Middling, check on Monday, 18¼c.; 500 bales do., August, 17¼c.@17⅝c.; 500 bales do., September, 16¾c.@16⅞c.; 300 bales do., October, 16⅜c.@16⅝c.; 200 bales do., November, 16⅛c.; 200 bales do., December, 16⅛c., ⅌ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Good Ordinary	17	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
Low Middling	19	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Middling	20	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅜	22	22⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,135
Receipts last week	10,875
Receipts the preceding week	3,464
Receipts since Sept. 1	738,793
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	720
Exports since Sept. 1	422,026
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	26,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has shown more firmness, again, today, on light offerings and a fair inquiry. The demand has been good for superfine, and shipping extras, chiefly for export, though partly on speculative account. Desirable lines of extra brands, adapted to the export, have been quite scarce and have been rather eagerly sought after, for prompt and forward delivery, at an improvement of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. Some 1,700 bbls. good shipping extra Western were purchased at $6 65; 7,000 bbls. good extra State, for forward delivery, at $6 75@$6 85, chiefly for September on the basis of $6 75; and 2,100 bbls. choice and fancy do., for early delivery, at $7 15@$7 25, mostly at $7 15 ⅌ bbl. No. 2 and Sour Flour has attracted more attention and has been quoted stronger in price. About 900 bbls. good Sour were sold at $5 85@$6, chiefly at $6 ⅌ bbl. Medium and high grades have been in quite moderate request and quoted stronger. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,450 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at from $5 70@$6 35, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 45@$6 90; good to very choice do. at $6 90@$7 30; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 40@$6 80; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, at $6 65@$7 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl	$4 25@$5 75
Sour Flour	5 50@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 70@ 6 35
Extra State	6 45@ 7 00
Extra City shipping grades	6 50@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 65@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 10@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 45@ 6 80
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 00

Southern Flour has been in light stock and moderate demand, at firmer prices; sales reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $6 40@$7 50 for poor to good Ordinary, and $7 50@$10 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request, ranging from $5 50@$8 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn-meal has been less active at $5 25@$5 65 for Yellow and White Western; $5 35@$5 50 for Jersey; $6 for Southern and Caloric, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 245 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary extras, ⅌ bbl	$5 75@$6 40
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras, ⅌ bbl	6 40@ 7 50
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras, ⅌ bbl	7 50@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.	5 50@ 8 00
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.	5 25@ 6 25
Corn-meal, puncheons	27 75@28 00

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active and quoted off in price 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel. The offerings have been more liberal, particularly of soft and unsound lots, and holders have shown more eagerness to realize. A moderate movement has been reported in Red and Amber Winter, chiefly on speculative account, at the reduced figures, ranging from $1 38 for very inferior Red, in store, to $1 58@$1 60 for prime to choice Amber, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 58 for prime Amber, in store, ⅌ bushel. In No. 1 Spring, of which there was very little sound available, the reported dealings were confined to odd lots of Soft at from $1 40@$1 43 ⅌ bushel. In merchantable No. 2 Spring there have been very limited transactions reported, though buyers have had the advantage. The actual business was mainly on the basis of $1 30@$1 36 for soft to very good steamer No. 2 Milwaukee, chiefly at $1 35@$1 36, and $1 37@$1 39 for ordinary to fair sail do., ⅌ bushel. Of No. 2 Chicago light sales were also reported within our range; car lots of prime No. 2 Milwaukee were sold at $1 40 ⅌ bushel. There has been more call reported for No. 3 Spring, fair to very good, mostly for export, at from $1 21@$1 25, mainly $1 25 ⅌ bushel. Rejected Wheat has not been inquired for to any considerable extent and has been irregular in price. White Wheat has been dull and weak. After the late reception of the first cable report from Liverpool, the market showed more steadiness at the modified figures, though the demand was limited. At the close there were speculative bids reported for prime Amber, in store, of $1 58, with $1 59@$1 60 as the asking rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 153,000 bushels, part in store, including White Western, at $1 61@$1 75; very inferior to choice Red and Amber Western at $1 38@$1 60, chiefly at $1 58 for Amber, in store; No. 1 Spring at $1 40@$1 43 for soft; No. 2 Spring at $1 30@$1 39 for very poor to good Milwaukee, and $1 25@$1 33 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 20@$1 25, chiefly at $1 23@$1 25; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 04@$1 15; White Genesee at $1 85@$1 90; Amber State at $1 60; new Amber Indiana at $1 55@$1 58; new White Ohio at $1 85; Amber Ohio, part at $1 57@$1 58; new White Tennessee at $1 70@$1 80, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been depressed and lower. The available supply has been in excess of the wants of purchasers, who have been buying with less confidence. The bulk of the business has been in boat-loads of New Mixed at from 96c.@$1 for fair ordinary to very good sound parcels, closing at about 98c.@98½c. for very good loads, ⅌ bushel. There has not been much call for either Yellow or White, prices of which have been more or less nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels, at 93c.@$1 for poor to very good new mixed Western, in boat-loads; $1 01@$1 02½ for car-loads choice do.; $1 03@$1 08 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 05@$1 10 for White do., and 87c.@92c. for Unsound, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been very quiet since our last on a basis of $1 05@$1 25 for Western and State, poor to choice, ⅌ bushel. Barley continues inactive at about former rates. Barley-malt has been in moderate request at from $1 10@$1 35 for Western State and Canada, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand at about steady prices. The offerings have been moderate. The trade have been the principal buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,000 bushels, at 56c.@58c. for inferior to very good Mixed Western; 60c. for choice do.; 63c. for very prime Iowa, delivered; 64c.@67c. for good to choice White State and Ohio, chiefly at 65c. for good Ohio, and 60c. for new crop Southern Illinois, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances include 14,645 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 15,777 bushels Wheat for London, 37,500 bushels Wheat for Bristol, 20,000 bushels Wheat for Glasgow, and 9,082 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders.

The Albany *Argus* says: the following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Aug. 2, 1870:

Coal—Hiram Eaton, Buffalo; F. Knapp, Buffalo; Fall Creek, No. 6, Geneva; Mack Johnson, Geneva; Gray Eagle, Watkins; William, Watkins; Fall Brook, No. 4, Watkins; Neal Duross, Watkins.

Lumber—J. Fisher, Jr., Oswego; A. J. Bowley, Corey Bowley, Oswego; Fred. Van, Oswego; Milo, Oswego; Alb. Smith, Oswego; Frank Abell, Oswego; Captain Trowbridge, Oswego; Hiram Abiff, Corning; Orion, Lyon's Falls; Parepa, Lyon's Falls; Canasawacta, Lyon's Falls; Fred. Viele, Buffalo; Waddie, Buffalo; Wm. Hager, Buffalo; H. Morse, Buffalo; J. P. Jordan, Buffalo; Delos S. Harvey, Buffalo; Emma King, Buffalo; Good Templar, Boonville; Petunia, Olean; J. D. Crame, Lockport.

Corn—Nettie Donaldson, Buffalo; Jas. Bailey, Buffalo; Sam. Morrell, Jr., Buffalo; R. W. King, Buffalo; R. E. Sherlock, Buffalo; E. H. Hollister, Rochester.

Wheat—Geo. A. Bennett, Oswego; Collingwood, Oswego; Geo. R. Williams, Buffalo; W. W. Pruyn, Buffalo; A. G. Wheeler, Buffalo.

Oats—D. H. Winans, Buffalo; Henry Holsey, Buffalo; Terrible, Buffalo; J. C. Murphy, Buffalo; John Cady, Buffalo.

Ice—Zenas Williams, Buffalo.

Salt—Billy Lape, Syracuse; W. G. Lapham, Syracuse; Cassia, Syracuse; Lighton Bros., Syracuse; James Maloney, Salina.

Staves—Maj. H. A. Barnum, Buffalo.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair request at 85c.@95c. for shipping, at $1@$1 30 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues salable and steady at 60c.@$1 15 as extremes for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate jobbing demand at from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869 ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 10c.@18c.; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@20c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c. ⅌ lb. The receipts have been 30 bales; exports — bales.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "The steadiness in the value of gold, the light receipts at Oswego and Buffalo, and by canal, have imparted considerable firmness to the prices of Lumber; yet the market is not quotably higher. Since our last report some large sales have been made to leading houses South and East; yet throughout the district the trade has been rather quiet. The market—save on coarse—is well stocked and well assorted. Coarse Lumber is pretty well cleared out, and stocks are much broken up. It is estimated that the stock of Coarse Lumber in the district is not one-quarter what it was this time last year. There is not any Coarse Lumber making, and none can be made so long as the present dry weather continues."

The receipts at Albany by Erie and Champlain Canals for the fourth week of July were;

	Boards and Scantling ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, cubic ft.	Staves, lbs.
1870	15,147,900	1,408	....	1,546,900
1869	14,209,400	6,895	5,000	933,000

Of the Boards and Scantling received in 1870, 11,450,200 feet were by the Erie and 3,697,700 feet by the Champlain Canals.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Aug. 1 were:

	Boards and Scantling ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, cubic ft.	Staves, lbs.
1870	196,495,800	9,670	....	8,596,300
1869	170,893,000	24,705	10,000	4,495,300

There is an abundance of freight room, with large shipments of Lumber at steady rates.

MOLASSES—Has been in quite moderate request on the basis of our quotations: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@65c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ⅌ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@27c.	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Claved	24c.@27c.	36c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted about steady, with, however, a limited inquiry noted; 1,000 bbls. Strained were sold at $1 70 ⅌ 280 lbs.; receipts, 852 bbls.; exports, 1,053 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been dull and heavy, with receipts reported of 149 bbls., and sales of only job lots within our range. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 38½c.@40c. ⅌ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 60@$7 50 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White. Tar, $1 80@$2 45. Pitch, $2 25@$2 37½ ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been offered rather more freely in the local market and has been quoted heavy, on the bases of 12¾c.@12½c., in bulk, and 16¾c.@17c. in shipping order, ⅌ gallon, with a limited demand reported. At the Creek, Crude Oil has been quoted down to $3@$3 10 at the Upper, and $3 20@$3 30 at the Lower Road, ⅌ bbl., with free offerings and a less confident inquiry. At Philadelphia 720 bbls. Crude were received today. Refined Oil has been in better supply and moderate request, mainly in settlement of contracts and for export, at a fraction lower prices, closing heavily. Sales have been reported here since our last of some 10,500 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, at 24c.@24¼c., chiefly at 24c., ⅌ gallon. And at Philadelphia 1,000 bbls. Standard White, for August delivery, at about 23¾c.; and 500 bbls. do., November delivery, at 24¾c., ⅌ gallon. There were 2,100 bbls. Refined received at Philadelphia. The export clearances hence have been 3,798 bbls. Refined for Cork and orders; 4,686 bbls. for Rotterdam; 2,136 bbls. for Elsinore; 1,790 bbls. for Stockholm; 2,131 bbls. for Gibraltar, and 29,500 gallons for Hong Kong. Refined Oil in cases have been in less demand, quotations ranging from 29c.@31c., as extremes, ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been quite dull at about 9c. for shipping orders, and 4c. in bulk, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and with rather freer offerings, has been quoted less firm in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., all sold at $30 12½@$30 50; chiefly at about $30 12½ for Western Mess; $31@$31 25 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $29 for City Thin Mess; $29 50@$30 for City Mess, ⅌ bbl. Cut-meats have been quiet and unsettled. Sales have been reported of equal to 70 pks. at 12½c.@13¾c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@24c. for Western and City Hams; 23c.@25c. for bagged do. ⅌ lb. Bacon continues inactive but steady at about 15¾c.@16c. for Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, and 16c.@16¼c. for Short Rib, ⅌ lb. Lard has been dull and tending downward; sales have been reported since our last of 270 tcs. and bbls., at 15¾c.@17¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16c.@16¼c. for City, and 16⅞c.@17¼c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ⅌ lb.; also, 1,000 tcs. prime Steam, seller August, at 17c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at uniform rates; sales have been reported since our last of 125 bbls., in lots, at $12@16 for Plain Mess; $16@19 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been quiet at $27@$29 for Prime Mess; $30@$31 for India Mess; $38 50 for Extra City India Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue quite dull at from $29@$35 for Southern and Western, ⅌ bbl. Butter has been in request, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@40c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@40c.; the day's receipts were 1,178 pks. Cheese continues in moderate request, as a rule, at from 4c.@14¼c., as the extremes for very common to fine Factory, new and old. The day's receipts were 9,422 boxes.

RICE—Has been offered sparingly and has been quite firm, but has been inactive. Carolina, $8 75@$9 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Raw have been in brisk request, chiefly for refining purposes, and prices have been well supported. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,740 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 9⅝c.@11c., and 2,035 boxes Havana at from 9¾c.@11¾c., chiefly at 9¾c.@9⅞c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¾c.@10¼c.; fair to good grocery grades, 10¼c.@10⅝c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10⅝c.@11c. Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10¼c.@11¾c.: No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c.@10⅝c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in more demand, ranging from 12¼c.@14¼c., as extremes, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 280,000 lbs. at 9⅛c.@10¼c. for Inferior to Choice; 39,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@19c.; $2,500 lbs. Grease at 9⅛c.@14¼c., ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Continues in moderate demand at about former prices, though closing heavily. Sales 375 bbls. at $1 02@$1 03, chiefly at $1 02@$1 02¼, ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 582 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet today, and Grain rates for British ports have been somewhat irregular and weaker. For Liverpool there were taken 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. by sail, and 3s. 6d. by steam, ⅌ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, on private terms; and 200 tcs. Beef, by sail, at 5s. ⅌ bbl. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. ⅌ bbl. For Glasgow, 7,800 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 13d. ⅌ bushel; 500 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 9d. ⅌ 280 lbs.; and 100 hhds. Tallow, at 40s. ⅌ ton. For a Baltic port, direct, a Norwegian bark, with 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. 9d. per bbl. For Beyrout, a Norwegian brig, with 6,600 cases Petroleum, at 37½c. gold.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
HIRKA, THE NATIONS, and GRAND BALLET. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 505 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
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Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The dispatches from the seat of war, to-day, confirm the capture of Saarbrück by the French, on the 2d inst. The French accounts represent the Prussians as driven from their strong position by the artillery fire of the assailants, in which the new engine of war, the *mitrailleuse*, is said to have played an important part. The Emperor, in a dispatch to the Empress, announces that the Prince Imperial was under fire for the first time, and behaved with such coolness as to bring tears to the eyes of the soldiers. The Empress and her nieces on receipt of the intelligence of the success, proceeded to the chapel of *Notre Dame des Victoires* to offer prayers of thanksgiving for the safety and success of the Emperor and the Prince. Prussian accounts of the affair represent it as unimportant, as the position was not of consequence, and was held only by two companies, who retired on their supports on the advance of the French. Another affair is reported between Marshal BAZAINE'S advanced posts and the Prussian sharpshooters, in which several of the latter were killed. The French are reported to have lost none. A Berlin dispatch says a reconnoissance was made on the 2d by a body of Baden light horse and Prussian hussars, during which they encountered a French scouting party. One French officer was killed and several wounded, and two Prussians slightly wounded. A London dispatch has a rumor of the storming of Weissenberg, in the Palatinate, by the French. Another dispatch from London gives a statement of the Prussian force in the field, which shows an aggregate of 642,000 men. It is stated that substitutes in Paris are scarce at £300 sterling. The London *Daily News* says the French Government has declined the services of LEE and BEAUREGARD. The Paris *Journal Officiel* says the war is made on BISMARCK, and not on Germany or the King of Prussia. It is said that negotiations are pending to keep open the ports of Hamburg and Bremen during the war. A number of private dwellings in Versailles, which had been turned into depositories for ammunition, were destroyed from the explosion of one of them. The city narrowly escaped destruction. A Paris dispatch says M. OLLIVIER has asked the Emperor for definite instructions regarding reports to the Press and correspondents with the army. The release of the correspondents who were arrested at Metz is announced. A London dispatch says that it is understood that correspondents have been expelled from both lines. The publication of the Duke of GRAMMONT'S declaration regarding the neutrality of Belgium, will soon be laid before the British Parliament. An explanation has been made to the Spanish Government relating to the camps on the French frontier, that they were rendezvous for the Garde Mobile. The fall in English consols is regarded in Switzerland as an indication of British intervention. The London *Morning Standard* hopes that English neutrality will be less ambiguous in this case than it was during the American war. Horses are freely exported to Germany from England, and at once sent to the seat of war. The Danish Press is represented to be favorable to France. Advices from Basle, Switzerland, represent a large force of Wurtemburg troops in that vicinity to support the Baden troops. A Berlin dispatch says a levy *en masse* for the defense of the coast is ordered by the Prussian Government.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Austrian Press is in a state of exultation over the abrogation of the *Concordat* with Rome. The Catholic party in Belgium was successful in the recent elections there. A Liverpool dispatch says that two well-known merchants absconded from there yesterday, after overdrawing their bank accounts £20,000 each. Their names are withheld for the present. The Paris *Moniteur* says all the arrangements for the evacuation of Rome by the French have been completed to the satisfaction of all interested. The Italian Government will issue a declaration giving renewed force to the September Convention.

GENERAL.

The French Minister at Washington officially notified our Government yesterday of the declaration of war.

The Congressional Committee investigating the conduct of cadets at West Point toward the colored cadet, SMITH, have reported with a sentence that the offending cadets be reprimanded by the authorities.

The business portion of Constableville, Lewis County, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday, including EAMES' pump factory, BARRETT'S Hotel and the Methodist Church.

A Philadelphia dispatch, of yesterday, stated that a man with a bloody shirt and stockings had been traced from New-York to that city, and was believed to be the murderer of Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN, and that he would be arrested before night. A dispatch received in the evening states that no such person had been arrested, and that the story is extremely improbable.

The members of the Republican State Committee met yesterday in Saratoga, in caucus. Among those present were Senators Conkling and Fenton, Collector Murphy, Gen. Merritt, A. B. Cornell, A. T. Stewart and Daniel Drew.

Dispatches received at the Navy Department from Commander CARTER, commanding the practice-ship *Savannah*, at Plymouth, England, in which that officer speaks highly of the courtesies extended to the midshipmen by the Admiral and officers attached to the Dock-yard at Devonport. The midshipmen were allowed to visit London, where they spent four days, and, according to the report of the commanding officer, their conduct "was all that could be desired." The Commander intended to sail for Hampton Roads, July 21.

A runner at Fort Fetterman reports that the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes are encamped in the vicinity of Rosebud and Tongue River, and the Sioux Chief MAN AFRAID OF HIS HORSES, was there with fifteen hundred lodges. They all say they are peaceful and have no war parties out.

A fight occurred between A. A. FREEMAN and J. H. FREEMAN, lawyers, in Memphis, Tenn., growing out of an aspersion by the latter upon the former, who is a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, in which JOHN H. FREEMAN was shot in the arm and A. A. FREEMAN was cut with a bowie-knife.

The bark *Nellie Fenwick*, from Hayti for Boston, was burned to the water's edge off Block Island on the 2d inst. The crew and passengers escaped. A pilot-boat reports at Providence, R. I., boarding the vessel while she was a fire and lying by her until she sunk.

The sheds at Point Breeze Racing Park, Philadelphia, were burned early yesterday morning. The fire is believed to have been caused by an incendiary. The loss is heavy.

A planing-mill in Hyde Park, Mass., owned by a Mr. THOMPSON, was burned yesterday morning. Loss $12,000.

The principal newspapers on the Pacific coast, according to a San Francisco dispatch, have yielded to the demands of the printers, who struck for seventy-five cents a thousand ems, instead of sixty cents, previously paid.

A steamer recently arrived at San Francisco from Sitka, brought 87,000 fur seal skins. Gen. DAVIS, who had been at the islands of St. Paul and St. George, to investigate the administration of affairs there, reports a terrible condition of affairs, through the collusion of the Government agents with Messrs. HUTCHINSON, COYLE & Co. The seals killed were not restricted to the legal limit, and other abuses had driven the Sitka Indians to trade at the English ports. The volcanoes in some of the islands were in a state of eruption.

The execution of BENNET SCOP for the murder of a peddler named GOODMAN, in October last, took place, yesterday, at Norwich, Ohio.

The Forest City Base-ball Club of Cleveland, and the Haymakers of Troy, played a game in Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, in which the latter were defeated by a score of 17 to 6. The Harvards and Olympics played a game in Washington yesterday, in which the former were defeated by a score of 7 to 18.

A Buffalo dispatch says that THORNE, alias Comstock, who has been in training for a leap from the Suspension Bridge into the Niagara River, was seriously injured, yesterday, by jumping from the top of an elevator into Buffalo Creek, a distance of 135 feet. He fell on his side, having lost his balance.

An explosion occurred, yesterday, at Fortress Monroe in the laboratory outside the fort, by which four men were killed and one wounded. The men were engaged in manipulating some fixed ammunition, when a shell burst, killing the four men and setting fire to the building. Several other small buildings containing shells were burned, it being impossible for the firemen to arrest the flames, owing to the bursting of the shells.

A bequest to Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, the only one besides those of the founder received by the College, was made public yesterday. A wealthy citizen of Poughkeepsie, recently deceased, Mr. JACOB P. GIRARD, has left $30,000 to endow a Professorship of Natural History, and $2,000 to procure a collection of North American birds.

A Raleigh, N. C., dispatch repeats the statement that Col. KIRK'S men had hung up prisoners in order to force them to confess they were "Kuklux," and, in addition, that one of his subordinates had admitted the fact. Chief-Justice PEARSON, on Tuesday, stated that he had no power to enforce the writ of habeas corpus in Caswell and Alamance Counties, or any counties declared in insurrection by the Executive.

The Republicans of the Second Congressional District of Virginia, yesterday, renominated JAMES H. PRATT, Jr. CHARLES FOSTER, of Seneca County, Ohio, was yesterday nominated for Congress for the Ninth Ohio District. Hon. CHARLES H. PORTER, of Richmond, Va., was, yesterday, renominated for Congress.

Yesterday was the third day of the Long Branch races, and was the occasion of some excellent sport. *Oysterman* won the steeple-chase, JOHN O'DONNELL'S gray filly the West End Hotel Stakes, and *Helmbold* the two-mile-heat race.

The Old and the New.

Republicans who imagine that to carry the Fall elections they have but to raise the old hue and cry against the Democracy, overlook the earnest controversy which is at this moment in progress in the Democratic Press. The extremists of that party no longer have things their own way. They are not without strength in some of the Southern cities, and they have organs which send forth ominous sounds; but their right to speak for the party is challenged in quarters whose signal ability entitles them to more than common consideration. We cite the Mobile *Register* as a witness whose testimony indicates a determination on the part of the Impracticables to revive feuds that should be forgotten, and to push pretensions that are intolerable. It would be as unwise as it would be unjust, however, to accept this as conclusive evidence in regard to the tactics of the Democratic Party. For while the *Register* and its class talk with more violence than sanity, the really influential newspapers of the party, in every portion of the Union, counsel moderation and good sense in choosing the issues of the campaign. In this City and at Boston, at Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago, and at a dozen other points of political importance, Democratic journals are urging the abandonment of "dead issues," and the "acceptance of the situation," with an energy that would rescue the party from the odium of the position it has occupied since the commencement of the war.

How this family fight will end, we shall probably know soon. The manifest strength of the moderates renders unlikely the adoption of any such policy as that dictated by the fire-eaters of Mobile. We cannot anticipate a programme of which any Republicans will approve. But as Republicans, we are interested in a reform of the Democratic policy to an extent that shall secure the permanence, undisturbed, of the great changes wrought by Republican hands as consequences of the Union triumph. There may be certain partisan advantages in an election conducted with exclusive reference to the questions raised by the rebellion. But the higher interests of the country, and the broader interests of the party, will both be served best by the substitution of issues of another character. It may be well enough, now and then, to quarrel about dead things, by way of political amusement. But for that kind of entertainment the times are not propitious.

It is for Republicans to take care that they are not injured by the blunder against which the Democrats are warned. We cannot afford to conduct a campaign against "dead issues," which Democratic intelligence has already discarded. We shall misuse the opportunity if we expend effort to enforce an acceptance of the situation which Democratic sagacity has already accepted. The policy which Republican Conventions are required to propound is one that shall recognize the needs of the hour, and shall demonstrate the will and capacity of the party to promote financial and fiscal reforms, to assist the not less urgent work of material development. Old cries and old tactics have had their day. Now let us have a programme suited to the exigencies before us,—a policy which, without being absolutely new, shall evince an appreciation of the new influences that are in operation among and around the American people.

War Movements.

It is very probable, as Prussian reports allege, that no special importance was attached by them to the possession of the town of Saarbrück; but it is none the less obvious that the moral effect on the French troops of the first decided success of the campaign will be considerable. That the defense of this position should have been intrusted to two companies merely, is a strong evidence of the disposition of the Prussians to retain the main body of their forces behind the natural boundary of the Rhine and its cordon of fortresses, and there to await the shock of the troops that have now begun to act on the offensive, and whose leaders will doubtless be spurred on by the consciousness of how much they have already lost by delay. The details received by telegram of the disposition of the main divisions of the Prussian Army still further bear out this view. Of 640,000 men thus reported to be in the field, 426,000 are set down as being posted along the Rhine. Of these again, 260,000 are set down as being distributed between Cologne and Mayence—a line along which the first great shock of the opposing armies will probably be felt.

The arrival of the troops of Wurtemberg at the southern extremity of the Rhine frontier of France will serve to remind the Emperor that he has been the unwilling instrument of healing the international dissensions of Germany, and that for the first time in history the soldiers of all sections of fatherland are united and enthusiastic under the leadership of the King of Prussia. It is but a few days ago since a movement of Prussian troops was reported to have been made to the point where the soldiers of Baden and Wurtemberg are consolidating. The Bavarian contingent will probably be directed to the same position, in which case a movement into the French Province of *Haut-Rhin* to serve as a diversion to the advance of the French troops in the north, is extremely probable. It is certain that every day's delay continues to be a substantial gain to the Germans, while it increases proportionately the difficulties of the task undertaken by the Emperor, and for this reason a blow of some magnitude cannot fail to be very quickly attempted.

Rome and the Catholic Powers of Europe.

The withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and the simultaneous termination of the Concordat by Austria are, in this stormy moment, but mere eddies on the verge of the greater whirlpool of the war; yet they would in ordinary times, and in calmer times hereafter they will, assume a high rank in the scale of importance, following as they do close upon the Ecumenical Council. The latter has asserted more strongly than any previous Council or Pope, the overruling authority of the Church; and the doctrines of the Syllabus, if carried out to the full consequences of their logic, would place in the hands of the See of Rome the control of many institutions now understood to belong to the secular power. To this France has answered by silence. Like Italy, she has made no protest, but she has also declined to give any recognition to these new pretensions, which seem to be destined to remain void from mere non-usage.

But Austria, the third great Catholic Power of Europe, so long the most faithful ally of the Church, puts in a decided demurrer by suppressing the Concordat. The leading features of that agreement, made in 1855, were the removal of the clergy from trial in the Secular Courts, even when they had committed offenses against the civil or criminal code of the State; the repudiation of the binding force of all marriages not celebrated by the clergy; the placing the schools exclusively under clerical management, and the denial of the usual rites of sepulture to heretics. Most of these terms, it is true, had been already abrogated by Austria under the wise leadership of VON BEUST, but it was reserved for the present crisis, when the formal discontinuance of the Concordat would carry with it the greatest moral and political effect, and be the most decided answer possible to the assumptions of the *Schema de Fidé*, to give to it all the weight of a solemn international act. It is thus the first positive political reply to the work of the Ecumenical Council.

This revolt from Rome, however, is only an adoption of the attitude long held by France, which within a few years was assumed by Italy, and which Spain has just taken. The four Catholic Powers—for we can no longer include Bavaria as one of them—now hold relations toward the Catholic Church not dissimilar to those existing between England and its Established Church. They have taken higher ground as to the dignities belonging to the State, but they are still Catholic, supporting the Church largely from their treasuries, and encouraging it in all its efforts to propagate the faith, so long as it confines itself to matters of doctrine. To these conclusions of lessened influence and authority the Pope submits, though he holds that he cannot give vitality to the faith among the people unless he can control the education of the young, and, practically, that some social disabilities should be employed to deter men from Protestantism. In proof of this he points to the growing infidelity of France and Italy, in which countries Positivism is usurping the place of rituals and creeds.

Simultaneously with the suppression of the Concordat, the withdrawal of the French troops, so long encamped at Civita Vecchia, leaves the Pope with Italy as his only protector against the machinations of the Mazzinists. That Italy will protect him is certain, for she will not abandon to a republic that which she now hopes quietly to acquire for herself. She can guard the Papal frontiers from without as well as from within. There is even a rumor that in the tripartite treaty, which the events under notice prove to have been recently negotiated, France agrees to offer no opposition to a *plebiscitum* in the States of the Church, by which the people may decide whether they will merge themselves in an united Italy, or remain the subjects of PIO NONO. Such a rumor is very probable. It is one of those negotiations to which LOUIS NAPOLEON is so much addicted, wherein he sells to one Power the property of a third, receiving in consideration for his services some concession important to himself—in this instance, it is supposed, the armed support of Italy in case his fortunes should become desperate in the struggle with Prussia. In any event, it is openly announced by the Emperor that the withdrawal of the troops from Rome was done after an amicable understanding with Italy had been reached. Italy, he says, may be trusted. To do what?

The situation in Europe is so constantly changing that speculations are extremely difficult. A fortnight since an alliance between England and Prussia seemed probable. Since then they have been engaged in recriminations. Four years ago Italy and Prussia were combined in a war with Austria. Now it seems likely that the two are in unity against Prussia, or at least in some sort of alliance with France. Only very lately it was understood that this was to be a "one-battle war," and the Emperor, as he took the train on leaving Paris, said, "*A bientots*,"—he would return directly. As soon as he reached the front, he informed the army that it was to be a war of sieges, "long and arduous." He found the whole system of tactics changed, and that instead of the chances of a solitary grand action of manœuvres, he must climb painfully over earth-works, and must hammer away as GRANT did in the Wilderness. Thus one day contradicts the other, but the evacuation of Rome and the suppression of the Concordat are fixed facts, and bear with them lasting consequences.

Our Army.

In view of the attention which is just now being given to the armaments of European nations, it becomes interesting to examine our own military strength. It has always been the policy of the United States to keep its standing army as small as possible, relying upon the patriotism of the people for volunteers in time of war. The outbreak of the rebellion found the country with not over nineteen thousand regular soldiers, but notwithstanding the defection of a large number of officers, this small band formed the nucleus around which over a million and a half of men rallied. Although during the war the regular army distinguished itself whenever it appeared in battle, its muster-roll was never very formidable in point of numbers. Provision was, however, early made for the enlargement of the various staff departments, so that we now have as well organized and able a body of general staff-officers as any army in the world.

At the close of the war it was deemed advisable to increase the number of regiments in the army, but to recruit the companies only to a minimum standard, with an organization, however, that could be filled up to a maximum of at least one hundred thousand men. The number of regiments authorized was five of artillery, ten of cavalry and forty-five of infantry, which aggregated a maximum total of fifty thousand men. Subsequent legislation reduced the infantry regiments to twenty-five, and in the last session Congress placed the total strength of the army at thirty thousand men. Compared with the vast standing armies of Europe such a force seems wonderfully insufficient; but it is no real index of our military strength. In case of an invasion or popular war, at the lowest calculation there must be available over a million and a half of our citizens who have a knowledge of military duty. Most of these men saw actual service during the rebellion, and some have been drilled in the various militia regiments, but none of them, if placed in the field to-morrow, could be fairly classed as raw or undrilled troops. It is upon such soldiers as these that Switzerland depends to maintain her national integrity, and which, under the name of *landwehr*, form an important part of the Prussian military armament.

There is, therefore, likely to be with us no want of men for soldiers for some time to come, if we have a sufficient supply of arms and accoutrements to put them on a war footing, or to "mobilize the reserve," as it is called in Europe. The Government has now on hand a million and a quarter stands of small-arms, and the necessary equipments for at least five hundred thousand men. The reserves of lead, powder and saltpetre also are very great, while the supply of field artillery, a legacy of the rebellion, is immense. At the commencement of the late war the Government was very much hampered for want of small-arms, and was compelled to import over a million stands, but no future emergency is likely to find us similarly unprepared. Our entire army is now armed with breech-loading muskets, and the work of alteration is going steadily on. There is also an abundant supply of the tools used in making the required changes in the Springfield musket, so that in case of necessity the number of breech-loading arms finished each day can be increased to almost any extent. Even at the present rate of manufacture and alteration, it will not be long before the Government will be prepared to issue breech-loaders to the National Guard troops of the various States.

In perishable supplies, such as clothing, camp and garrison equipage and subsistence stores, our reserves are not so large, the surplus having to a great extent been disposed of at auction. Still, the Quartermasters' and Subsistence Departments are well organized, and able in a very short time to meet almost any call that could be made upon them. So with the other staff departments. Not only are the stores on hand considerable in amount, but the officers in each branch of the service have had experience in supplying an immense army. It would be a much easier task now to put a million of men on a war footing than it was in 1861, on account both of our greater resources and enlarged experience. In spite, then, of the apparent insignificance of the regular army, it will be seen that our military strength is that of a first-class Power, as it is, in fact, acknowledged to be throughout the world. The subject of sea-coast defenses does not properly come under a consideration of the strength of our army, but a careful examination will show that our national armament is formidable in that regard also.

Steam-boat and Railroad Disasters.

The explosion and burning of the *Silver Spray*, with the probable loss of twenty lives, is a circumstance of sufficient dramatic interest, not to say practical importance, to awaken public indignation against the system of construction and engineering that makes such disasters possible, if not probable, every day. A steam-boiler explosion and its following conflagration are the hackneyed, unchanging, once-a-week story of the last half century. It seems almost useless to appeal any longer to the managerial sense of humanity or justice; the only practicable way to prevent slaughters on steam-boats and railroads is to convince their directors that the physical conditions which promote disaster also promote wastefulness in ordinary and normal operations. A wooden hull, which is almost certain of destruction when an explosion scatters burning coals all over it, is weak, heavy, perishable, and in the long run, costly in the highest degree. An iron hull, on the other hand, is strong, light, and durable, and—what is interesting merely as a scientific fact—will not burn. A cheap, single-riveted boiler, with cast-iron heads and half-worked plates, very soon blisters, leaks, and gives out in such ways as to require numerous and costly repairs. The argument is at least not weakened by the fact that such a boiler is very likely to blow up without notice. The same is true of cheap attendance and of Government inspection, which is of the least conceivable efficiency in more than one respect. An iron railway bridge lasts for decades, in fact no man can say how long it will not last; a steel rail resists impact and abrasion for half a human lifetime; a well-ballasted road-bed is unimpaired alike by Summer rain and Winter frost. These things "pay" in ordinary mechanical service. It should not prejudice railway managers against them that they are not given to going to pieces in the night on curved embankments and along mountain gorges.

If Mississippi steam-boat owners—not to speak of Hudson navigators who run their wooden hulls on the up-river sand-banks every night, because they are so heavy and water-logged; if these men, who are called upon every year to run heavier freights on shallower water, would only learn, as they surely must within five years or come to grief as American wooden Atlantic navigators have done before them, that iron hulls are both lighter and more durable than wood, to such an extent as to make all the difference between profit and loss in the running, irrespective of first cost, the traveling public would be secured against half the risks that now menace it. And as to the cheap maintenance of boilers, we know nothing so effective as the combination of owners in associations like that at Manchester, England, to employ first-class engineers for the inspection of all their boilers, frequently and thoroughly. A rivet here and a patch there, and a better valve or larger water connection, or the repair of fixture applied in time, will save a new boiler and perhaps a new block of buildings and machinery, and the lives of a mill full of hands. By adopting such a system solely on economical grounds, the Mississippi steam-boat owners might benefit the public and yet keep themselves free from the charge of reckless disregard of human life.

The Dangerous Condition of the City.

The very numerous and startling crimes against life and property in this City, which every day brings to light, and which appear to be on the increase, are naturally giving rise to a great deal of public anxiety. The question is asked continually, who is safe? The unsuspecting pedestrian is attacked on the street by lurking highwaymen, who as a rule stab first and rob afterward. The inmates of quiet homes in which fear was before unknown, now listen nightly for the stealthy movements of some concealed burglar and assassin. The officers of institutions where money or valuable property is deposited, keep a wary eye upon strange faces by day, and return to their duties each morning with misgivings as to the condition of the safe. And as the City maintains a Police force expressly for the prevention or detection of crime, it is to the Police that the public turns for an explanation of the causes of all this.

When Superintendent JOURDAN came into office, one of his first efforts was directed toward the detection and punishment of patrolmen who deserted their posts at night, and he was able to make numerous examples of such. His plan of an ununiformed detective service for the purpose is an excellent one, and deserves to succeed. But still there must be a large number of men who evade their duty, as any person accustomed to pass through the streets at night may determine for himself. Block after block may be traversed, and street after street, without meeting a single patrolman, and the protection afforded in such cases is of course worthless.

The Police force is, we are aware, inadequate to the needs of this great and increasing City. The beats are too long, and communication between them proportionately difficult. But how may the available force be best utilized pending any necessary increase of its number? We have already suggested a mounted patrol for thinly-populated districts, and the idea may be still further enlarged upon. Suppose, for example, mounted officers be employed not only for guarding these districts, but for visiting posts in other parts of the City. The moral effect of such a service would very soon be apparent—the unfaithful patrolman would need to be very much on the alert when compelled to answer the signal of a horseman who may at any moment be rapidly moving upon him. The detail of men for special service for the benefit of private individuals and establishments should be very jealously watched. We fancy that there is not so much of this service as there used to be, but it should at all times be remembered that the policeman is a peace officer whose duty rests with the whole public. But above all, the Commissioners are bound to see that the Superintendent is actually, as he ought to be, preserved from any interference whatever. He is given authority by his office, and he should be unfettered in the exercise of its duties. There are other points which will suggest themselves, but they need not be alluded to. The main consideration is that the City is drifting into a condition of lawlessness without parallel, and that some remedy must be devised. There is a vast underlying stratum of criminal and ferocious population which constantly watches for its opportunities to rise against law and social order. It forms a perpetual danger which it would be worse than rash to ignore. The Police is our safeguard from its evil power, and it is to the Police that the City now looks with the utmost anxiety.

* * *

The policy of Russia in the present war appears to be daily exciting fresh apprehensions. Vague rumors are already current of an alliance including France, Austria, Italy and Turkey, which, groundless or not, are probably the result of a general conviction that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has strong Pro-Prussian leanings. An additional evidence of this fact has been furnished by the tone adopted by the official *Journal de St. Petersburg* immediately after the declaration of hostilities, and by the means taken by the Government to allow its recognized organ to make the first comments on this event. The leading organs of public opinion, both in Moscow and St. Petersburg, have lately exhibited considerable hostility to Prussia, and a corresponding degree of favor toward France. Evidently acting under the direction of the Governments the foreign telegraphic agency, whose head-quarters are at Berlin, withheld from the unofficial Press the news of the war being declared, and the official journal was thus enabled to give the key-note to public opinion, and to indicate, by a very strong article in favor of Prussia, the line which the other papers were expected to follow. It is scarcely necessary to remark that should the partisanship of Russia assume the character of an active alliance, nothing can prevent the struggle from becoming a thoroughly European one.

* * *

Abuses of the agency system in life insurance are once more attracting attention. It is in no spirit of hostility to insurance as a provident system that men ask why large and apparently prosperous companies continue to pay rates of commission which, in any other business, would imply recklessness of management and impending bankruptcy. We take it for granted that agents are an essential part of a company's machinery, and that to secure efficient agents they must be fairly paid. Between reasonable remuneration for honest service and the actual remuneration paid to agents, there is, however, a difference so wide as to make apology for the prevailing practice impossible. What must be thought in regard to a business which pays mere canvassers from twenty to fifty per cent. of the first year's premium? Is not the premium that admits of so extravagant a deduction much too high? That is to say, is not life insurance as conducted in this country much too dear? And is it not probable that a system thus extravagant in one respect is equally extravagant in other features of management? The enemies of life insurance are those who thus bring discredit upon its working,—not those who protest against the reckless expenditure with which too many companies are chargeable.

* * *

The Captain-General of Cuba evidently acts generally on the rule that to avert difficulty it is only necessary to suppress current news. When defeat overtakes the Spanish troops in Cuba, the fact is quietly withheld from the telegraph—on the theory, perhaps, that the suppression of unfavorable intelligence is the next best thing to victory. The same principle is carried out in reference to war tidings from Europe. The telegrams are suppressed—the inquisitive people of Havana being compelled to rely on private correspondence and foreign papers for the knowledge of events which threaten to shake Europe to its centre. The purpose may be beneficent: DE RODAS may desire to keep the mercantile mind easy; but the confidence which comes from ignorance is not likely to endure the trials which seem inevitable.

* * *

Some of our contemporaries treat the North Carolina question as though the issue were solely between the Governor, as the administrator of law, and criminals who have hitherto defied the law. It suits the purpose of Gov. HOLDEN to press this view, and to assail as enemies of order all who condemn his course. In truth, however, this is only a small part of the question. As between official authority and the thieves and murderers whom it would bring to punishment, there is no room for difference of opinion. There are reasons for believing that the extent of crime and the attitude of its perpetrators have been exaggerated; but even upon this point skepticism is not allowed to impair the demand for the firm infliction of the penalties that have been incurred. Apart from all this, come considerations affecting the conduct of the Governor, who, under pretense of putting down violence and checking hostility to law, has placed himself above the law and its judicial interpreters, and has sanctioned outrages almost as shameless and brutal as those which are imputed to the Kuklux. Admitting, as everybody does, that Gov. HOLDEN is bound to restore order, it is yet obvious that he should work with and through the law, and that in a State having all the functions of self-government he should employ only agencies and act only by methods that are known to the regular administration of justice. These restraints he has disregarded, and the result is a despotism that is rapidly breeding anarchy, and a responsibility which the Republican Party cannot afford to assume.

* * *

The Democratic managers in the interior and western parts of the State are evidently apprehensive that a Canal issue will be forced upon them in the approaching canvass. It is charged that since they have been in power the canals have been inefficiently and corruptly managed, and that the large decrease in the receipts of tolls will be seriously felt by the tax-payers next year. There certainly have been some mysterious doings in the abandonment of contracts which were profitable to the State, and in the continuance of others that are profitable to the contractors. The fact that Democratic papers along the line of the canal are publishing certificates of canal captains as to the condition of the canal, is also suspicious.

* * *

A new book on BYRON will of course be looked for by the public with great interest, although until Lady BYRON'S own still suppressed papers see the light, it is hard to guess what there can be of novelty included in such a work. The forthcoming volume is, however, by Lord BROUGHTON—JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE—the friend of the bard and he who brought the "ultimate canto" of his greatest poem safe to Mr. MURRAY "in his portmanteau." Mr. HOBHOUSE assisted or was present at the destruction of BYRON'S celebrated autobiography, and rumor has it that the book now announced will explain and describe that proceeding with a fullness and minuteness of detail characteristic of no accounts hitherto given to the public.

* * *

The Imperial Printer at Paris has sent forward a miniature printing-office to be used during the war. It will be with the Emperor's head-quarters, and will promulgate intelligence of victories at His Majesty's discretion. There are eight compositors and two pressmen, and, in addition to the proper facilities for setting up choice Parisian, there is a font of German type, to be used for conceivable emergencies. As a means, upon occasion, for spreading enthusiasm through the army, a press has certainly much to recommend it, although, unhappily, it is liable to abuse in war no less than in peace.

* * *

Fires on vessels lying at our piers or plying upon the rivers are frequent enough to suggest an inquiry as to the means for extinguishing them. A ship's construction is peculiarly difficult to deal with on these occasions, and cargo and hull may be slowly burning for hours until all below decks is involved. The small pumps on board are in such cases practically useless. But if a powerful floating engine were within call, the chances of saving the ship wou'd be materially increased. Immense streams of water could be directed on board, and the entire vessel rapidly and effectually flooded. There are such engines in large foreign ports and river depots of shipping, and their introduction here is certainly desirable.

* * *

A fresh success of the clerical party in Belgium, at the elections consequent upon the dissolution of the Legislature, which, in its turn, resulted from a clerical triumph at the usual annual elections, is chiefly significant at the present juncture from the well-known leaning of the Roman Catholic party toward France. It might reasonably have been expected that the late revelations touching the designs of the Emperor upon their national independence would have strengthened the ranks of the liberal party, and sent a more thoroughly patriotic Chamber to steer the country through the present European crisis. The result announced by telegraph can only have been brought about by a continued alliance between the radical wing of the liberals and the clericals, owing probably to the concession by the latter of some of the electoral reforms demanded in vain from the late majority, and probably also by a promise of a share of the fruits of office. Incongruous as it appears, this Belgian alliance of ultramontanes and secularists has had its counterpart in more than one European country lately.

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The Republicans of Ohio will hold their State Convention on the 10th inst., and an unusual interest is felt in the result among the political managers. A very harmonious feeling is reported to exist among the rank and file of the party, but a lively contest among the leaders is anticipated with reference to the Senatorial election next year. The term of Senator SHERMAN does not expire till 1873, but combinations are already being formed against him. The present is Mr. SHERMAN'S second term, and considerable opposition to his re-election has been developed.

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We observe that, like ourselves in the civil war and like the French in their last Italian campaign, the Prussians are beginning to use balloons to determine the position of their enemies. A letter from Verviers says that an enormous balloon has been seen in the north-east, oscillating between Herbesthal, Prussia, and Dolham, on the Belgian frontier. The balloon approached the earth several times, and in the car were seen two men with telescopes. Possibly one of these men was Prof. LOWE, who may have had more luck with the Prussian authorities than Gen. SHERIDAN appears to have had at Paris. If all that is said of the Chassepot is true, such aeronautic adventures must be critical things, and the rear of an earthwork must be in their neighborhood a far more agreeable locality than the car of a balloon. The only resource under the circumstances would appear to be that of making the car an iron-clad, the successful ascension of which, however, would be incompatible with the present range of atmospheric discovery.

The Freight Car Accident on the Erie Railroad.

The Rochester *Chronicle* of the 2d inst. says:

"On Saturday evening two men were killed in a freight car on the Erie Railway, while accompanying two race horses owned by C. E. WHITE, of Watertown, which were entered for the races in this city, today. The names of the unfortunate grooms were JOHN KEENEY and THOMAS MILLS. The accident happened at Fairville, Tioga County, and was caused by the running off the track of the car. No particulars were received as to how the men were killed, but it is supposed they were sleeping and that when the car plunged from the track the horses fell upon them and killed them. Mr. WHITE, who had come on as far as Avon, arrived here yesterday and received telegrams announcing the sad news. He also learned by the same source that the horses are all right, and they arrived yesterday. The remains of the boys were taken in charge by the Coroner at Owego. Mr. PHILLIPS, the driver of the horses—named *Ed. White* and *Fanny Fern*—was intending to come in the same car, but by the merest accident missed the train, and thereby undoubtedly saved his life. Mr. WHITE is a true sporting man, and is a wealthy and influential citizen of Watertown, who loves horse-flesh and keeps horses for love and not for money. His anticipation for a few days' sport are dampened by the sad misfortune to his employes."

Not a Smith.

In reference to the recent daring robbery at Cold Spring, N. Y., the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says it is now positively known that the man who robbed the teller of the Fishkill Bank and murdered a coachman at Cold Spring is not named SMITH. He formerly worked in Orange County, but of late had frequented a low haunt in Newburg, kept by one CHARLES SMITH. In fact, it was CHARLES SMITH'S revolver which he used when he murdered ELIJAH JONES, the coachman.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Evacuation of Rome Arranged—Austria and the Concordat—Absconding of Two Liverpool Merchants—Nilsson's American Engagement.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The *Moniteur* says that all the arrangements for the evacuation of Rome have been terminated between France and Italy. The latter Government will issue a declaration giving renewed force to the September Convention. The affair may now be considered as regulated to the satisfaction of all parties interested.

VIENNA, Aug. 3.—The Austrian Press is generally exultant over the abrogation of the *concordat.*

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3.—The Catholic party have been successful in the late elections.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3.—Two well-known merchants, whose names are withheld at present for prudential reasons, absconded today after overdrawing £20,000 each from the bank.

LONDON, Aug. 3—It is said that Mlle. NILLSON is paid £25,000 sterling for a six months' contract to sing in the United States. She is to receive £5,000 as a gift on starting for America.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 3.—The Khédive arrived here last night from Constantinople.

The Pope Accepts the Situation—Efforts to Recruit for His Service.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—It is reported from Rome that the Pope accepts the situation, and has commenced negotiations with the Government of King VICTOR EMMANUEL. Papal Committees in France, Ireland, Holland and Belgium are making great efforts to raise recruits for the Pontifical service.

The Canadian Loan in the House of Commons—Failures in Liverpool—A Present to the Crown Prince of Prussia.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Canadian Loan bill was passed in the House of Commons today.... The Prince and Princess of WALES have returned to England....NANAH & WILSON, general merchants, of Liverpool, have stopped payment. ....The trial of the libel suit of INMAN *vs.* GENKINGS, arising from the loss of the steamer *City of Boston,* has been postponed in order that certain testimony from America may be obtained ....*Colonel,* the winner of the Liverpool steeplechase of this year, has been Presented to the Crown Prince of Prussia for a charger.

Explosion of a Nitro-Glycerine Factory—Accident in Edinburgh.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A nitro-glycerine factory at Lanenburg, Prussia, exploded yesterday. Five persons were killed.... Property to the value of £68,000 has been saved from the wreck of the *Spindrift.* SNEAD & Co., bankers, of Brecon, have stopped payment. Violent political and religious disturbances occurred, yesterday, in Brussels and Ghent. Mobs held the streets for some hours, and sacked convents and other buildings. The troops were called out, and the riots were suppressed. Both cities are now tranquil.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 3.—An accident occurred today on the Dundee and Newtyle Railway, near Cuperangus, in Fifeshire. Thirty persons were severely injured, but no deaths are reported.

Arrived Out.

MOVILLE, Aug. 3.—The steamer *Cambria,* from New-York for Glasgow, touched here today.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 3.—The Inman steamer *City of Washington,* from New-York for Liverpool, arrived at 10½ last night.

CUBA.

Surrender of Castellanos of the Cuban Force—The Sugar Market.

HAVANA, Aug. 3.—The insurgent Gen. FREDERICO CASTELLANOS has voluntarily surrendered at Puerto Principe....Sugars are inactive.

MEXICO.

Arrest of Negrete in the City of Mexico—Popular Demonstration in his Behalf—The Destruction of the Forward—Infallibility.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 30, via HAVANA, Aug. 3.—The Chief of Police arrrested Gen. NEGRETE on the 13th inst.; also a Spaniard named MARTINEZ, a Mexican named VILLA, and NEGRETE's servant, all of whom were hid in a house on Chiconautla-street. NEGRETE asked if the object of the arrest was to assassinate him, in which case he would defend himself. He was answered in the negative. The prisoners were taken to jail and afterward to Santa Teresa Prison, and turned over to the military authorities. The day following the arrest a public meeting of the friends and sympathizers of NEGRETE was held at the Plaza Armas. Speeches were made imploring clemency for the prisoners. The multitude shouted, "Death to JUAREZ! Death to LERDO!" While the meeting was going on a crowd surrounded Teresa Prison, threatening to rescue the prisoner. Two companies of infantry arrived, and dispersed them. Another crowd entered the Cathedral and began ringing the bells. They were also dispersed by the troops. A commission of citizens waited on President JUAREZ, imploring clemency for the prisoners. The orators at the Negrete meeting were placed in a coach, the horses removed and then drawn through the streets. NEGRETE still remains in the hands of the authorities. Strong efforts are being made for his transfer to the civil Courts. The Judge of the First District Court has decided that the military had jurisdiction over NEGRETE. ....The journals continue to discuss the destruction of the steamer *Forward*....The emissaries of SANTA ANNA are busy throughout the Republic....The *Two Republics* says: "CALEB H. BLOOD, who furnished PATTERSON with his information on which to make charges against JUAREZ, was always regarded as a scoundrel of the worst class, and had been run out of Texas into Mexico"....The announcement of infallibility produced no excitement in Mexico.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Concessions to the Striking Printers—Furs from Sitka—Shocking Maladministration in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The principal newspapers on this coast, with the exception of the *Morning Call* and *Bulletin,* of this city, and the book and job offices, have temporarily acceded to the demands of the striking printers for an advance from sixty to seventy-five cents per thousand ems. The *Morning Call* and *Bulletin* have telegraphed East for workmen, and meanwhile are struggling along, having firmly resolved not to accede to any of the printers' demands....The steamer *Alexander* has arrived here from Sitka with 84,000 fur skins. St. John's Day and the Fourth of July were appropriately observed. Gen. DAVIS had been on a visit to the islands of St. Paul and St. George to investigate the reported maladministration in those islands. It is said he found matters in a terrible condition through collusion of the Government agents and HUTCHINSON, COYLE & Co. The seals killed are not restricted to the number allowed by law. Other malpractices and restrictions on sales of liquors and ammunition have driven the Sitka Indians to English posts to trade. Gold in paying quantities has been discovered in the River Kenoy. The volcano on Narivock Island is in a state of active eruption.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Col. Kirk's Mode of Procuring Testimony—The Elections—The Chief-Justice and the Habeas Corpus.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 3.—Some of the Northern papers of Monday doubt the Press telegram from here that KIRK's men hung up men to make them confess they were Kuklux. The statement was true. BERGEN, KIRK's subordinate acknowledges it and says there is no other way to make them confess. There were several arrests at Alamance yesterday. Some of the parties were released today....Both political parties profess to be confident of success in the election to-morrow. There will be a full vote, except in Alamance and Caswell....In a decision of Chief-Justice PEARSON yesterday, he said he had no power to enforce the writ of habeas corpus in Caswell and Alamance, or any county declared in insurrection by the Executive, though the writ was not suspended.

DISASTERS BY FIRE.

Burning of a Bark at Sea—The Crew and Passengers Saved—Other Fires.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—The bark *Nellie Fenwick* was totally consumed by fire on the 2d inst., off Block Island. She was bound to Boston from Hayti. The crew and passengers were saved, and landed at Hyannis. Nothing was saved from the wreck but two small carpet-bags. The origin of the fire is unknown. It broke out from the bulkhead aft. She had a cargo of logwood, sugar, &c., and was consigned to N. P. MANN & Co. and FOWLE & CARROLL, of this city.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3.—A Newport pilot-boat, yesterday, boarded near Block Island a full-rigged brig on fire. The name could not be ascertained. The pilot-boat stayed by her until she had burned down to her copper. It is supposed that her cargo was petroleum....THOMPSON's planing-mills and a block of frame dwellings in Hyde Park, Mass., were burned this morning. The loss is $12,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 3.—The extensive sheds at the Point Breeze Racing Park were destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is heavy. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

UTICA, Aug. 3.—The business portion of Constableville, Lewis County, was destroyed by fire today. EAMES' pump factory, BARRETT's Hotel and the Methodist Church edifice are among the ruins. The loss has not been ascertained. BARRETT's insurance is $4,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—The extensive establishment of Messrs. CAREY, LINCOLN & Co., dealers in millinery goods, in Chestnut-street, above Seventh, adjoining Masonic Hall, was burned out this evening. The stock is entirely destroyed by fire and water. The building is not much damaged.

THE INDIANS.

Peaceful Savages at Tongue River—Fifteen Hundred Sioux Lodges Under "Man Afraid of His Horses."

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Aug. 2.—A telegram from Fort Fetterman says: An Indian runner just in reports that the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes are encamped in the vicinity of Rosebud and Tongue River. MAN AFRAID OF HIS HORSES has 1,500 lodges of Sioux with him. They all profess to be peaceable, and say they have no war parties out. There are no Indians near the Big Horn.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Four Men Killed by the Bursting of a Shell at Fortress Monroe—Five Buildings Containing Shells Burned.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 3.—A terrible accident occurred here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, which resulted in the death of four men and the wounding of the fifth. A party of men were handling some fixed ammunition in the laboratory outside of the fort, when a shell exploded, firing the building and killing JOHN TUNLINSON, (white,) JOSEPH and WILLIAM JOHNSON and HENRY ALLEN, (colored,) and wounding FRANK CHISMAN, (colored.) The fire communicated to five other small buildings containing shell and destroyed them. The Fire Department was on the ground, but could render but little assistance on account of the bursting of the shells, which fell in every direction in and about the fort.

POLITICAL.

Republican Caucus at Saratoga—Nominations in Various Places—A Political Fight in Tennessee—The Wyoming Republicans.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The Republican State Committee meet in Congress Hall to-morrow. A large number of leading Republicans from all parts of the State, besides the members of the Committee, are now here. Among them are Senators Fenton and Conkling, Collector Thomas Murphy, Gen. Pleasonton, J. H. Ramsey, John H. Ketchum, John O'Donnell, John H. Selkreg, E. W. Leavenworth, Charles S. Spencer, J. A. Griswold, James Terwillager, D. D. S. Brown, Gen. Merritt, Dr. Berry, Stewart L. Woodford, Lyman Tremain, L. L. Doty, Edward Dodd, Charles Stanford, William A. Darling, Richard Crowley, A. H. Laflin, Horace Greeley, Roswell Hart, George Dawson, Frank E. Howe, William Richardson, A. J. H. Duganne, Ward Hunt, Sinclair Tousey, J. S. T. Stranahan, A. B. Cornell, F. A. Conkling. Much canvassing is going on in the various rooms.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 3.—Hon. CHAS. H. PORTER was nominated this morning by the Republican Convention here for re-election to Congress.

The *State Journal,* the Republican organ, repudiates the action of the Congressional Convention which nominated PORTER, today, for re-election to Congress, claiming that he was nominated by the proscriptive portion of the Republican Party who wish to keep liberal men out of office.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 3.—At a Republican Convention held today in Portsmouth, JAMES H. PRATT, Jr., present member of Congress from the Second District, was nominated by nearly a unanimous vote for re-election.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—The Republican Convention at Monroeville today nominated CHARLES FOSTER, of Seneca County, for Congress, from the Ninth Ohio District.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 2.—A quarrel occurred at Brownsville, yesterday, between A. A. FREEMAN and JOHN U. FREEMAN, prominent lawyers, growing out of the publication of a card by the latter, reflecting severely on the former, who is candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court. JOHN H. FREEMAN was shot in the arm, and the former was cut with a bowie knife.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Aug. 2.—The Republicans held a meeting, last night, to select delegates to a Territorial Convention, to be held at Laramie City, to nominate a delegate to Congress. The session was stormy, and the result was unsatisfactory to many Republicans, who declared their intention of voting the Democratic ticket.

Serenade of Politicians at White Sulphur Springs—Speech of Jeff. Davis.

GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs, Aug. 3.—JEFFERSON DAVIS, Gov. GILBERT C. WALKER and Ex-Senator JAMES M. MASON were serenaded late last night. MASON made no response, being indisposed. Gov. WALKER responded briefly, during which he regretted the dismemberment of Virginia. Mr. DAVIS made a brief and eloquent response, in which he avoided political allusions in toto. He said:

MY FRIENDS: Accept my thanks for your kindness, thrown like a wave upon life's shore. I have always met with that kind treatment at the hands of Virginians, which is an evidence more of your generosity than of my own merit. Even in the lowest borders of Virginia I have met with the warmest welcome. May God in His mercy bless you and keep you from every ill. May prosperity be as wide as your borders. May your homes be peace, is the earnest prayer of him who has no more to say to you on this occasion.

He was loudly cheered. Mr. DAVIS is looking remarkably well and in fine spirits, though very retired.

COLLEGES.

Commencement at Burlington University—Vassar College—Bequest of Jacob P. Girard.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 3.—The annual address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society was delivered, yesterday, by Rev. SAMUEL CALLWELL, of Providence, R. I. His subject was "The Debt of Literature to Life." Today the annual oration before the Associate Alumni, by Rev. E. H. BYINGTON, of Windsor, on "The Position and Method of the American Scholar," and a poem by C. R. BALLARD, of Castleton, on "The Signs of the Times." To-night the Junior exhibition takes place. To-morrow is Commencement Day, which will conclude with a levee at President ANGELL's and a boat ride on the lake.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The first bequest Vassar College has ever received, except from its founder, was made known today. It is from JACOB P. GIRARD, a wealthy Poughkeepsian, lately deceased. The sum is $32,000, of which $30,000 is to endow the professorship of Natural History, and $2,000 for the purchasing and mounting specimens of North American birds.

UTICA, Aug. 3.—The following honorary degrees were conferred by Madison University today: D. D.—Rev. E. D. CRASS, missionary to Burmah; Rev. A. M. HOPPER, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Rev. H. A. TUPPER, of Washington, Penn.; Rev. D. P. SMITH, of Iowa City, Iowa.

Experiment With a New Gun at Reading, Penn.

READING, Penn., Aug. 3.—The experiments with the Lyman or multo-charge cannon case, at the Scott Foundry, which were in progress for some time here, have been concluded. The gun has four powder pockets along the bottom of the bore, intended to give the ball increased velocity. It is claimed that it will carry a projectile ten miles. A test was made with a hundred-pound ball in the presence of the Examining Board, Commander TEMPLE and Commodore HITCHCOCK, United States Navy, and Capt. PRINCE, of the United States Army, assisted by J. J. O'REILLY, electrician at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, who had charge of the Nignotti electro ballistic pendulum, used to test short intervals of time and the momentum of projectiles. A scientific data was noted, and the observations considered satisfactory.

Injury to Thorne, the Suspension Bridge Jumper—A Warning.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—A foolish fellow, named THORNE, alias Comstock, jumped from the roof of an elevator into Buffalo Creek, this afternoon, a distance of 135 feet. When about two-thirds the distance down he lost his balance and fell on his side, causing serious injuries. He was taken into the elevator and medical aid rendered. He was advertised to jump from the New Suspension Bridge, at Niagara Falls, the 13th inst. The water in the creek was only fourteen feet deep where the jump was made.

West Point—The Persecutors of the Colored Cadet.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The Committee appointed by Congress to investigate the charges against certain cadets at West Point, for treating the colored cadets in an ungentlemanly manner, have concluded their labors and have sentenced the offending cadets to be reprimanded by the authorities.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 3.—The Goodyear Vulcanite Company, today, commenced suit, in the United States Court, against the Richmond dentists for infringing the Company's patent.

GARRISONS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—A premature blast at Butler Hill, yesterday, killed a stonecutter named JOHN BAILEY. He leaves a wife but no children.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—BENNETT SCOP was hanged at Norwalk, Ohio, today for the murder of GOODMAN, a peddler, in October last.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 3.—ARCHIE CRAIG, a well-known telegraph operator, was found dead in his bed this morning. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was death by congestion of the brain. The remains will be forwarded to Auburn, N. Y., for interment.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 3.—JAMES HARRISON, of the firm of CHATEAU, HARRISON & VALLE, owners of the Iron Mountain and very extensive iron mines and manufactures, died last night.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—The jury in the case of JOHN W. BALDY and WILLIAM H. DUNCAN, charged with rape, returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoners have yet to be tried on charges of assault and battery on Miss JARVIS and Mr. MOORBY, and of highway robbery. A very heavy sentence is expected in consideration of the atrocious nature of the crimes committed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 3.—The Hoosac Tunnel's central shaft, begun several years ago, has just reached the grade, at a depth of 1,030 feet from the surface of the earth, and tunneling has commenced each way therefrom.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 3.—The Methodist Camp-meeting will commence at Sing Sing on Tuesday next. Already four hundred and fifty tents have been pitched.

VENEZUELA.

Guzman Elected President—Naval Engagement Between the Maparari and Conway—Attack on the Fort—Great Dissatisfaction with Guzman—The Steamer Honfleur Fired Into.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAGUAYRA, Friday, July 22, 1870.

Affairs here are in a deplorable state, and the future, as yet, does not make a very promising show. GUZMAN BLANCO has, to be sure, been elected President by the Congress at Valencia, but the majority of the men are his own tools, and not the choice of the people whom they claim to represent. GUZMAN's course in this matter has made him many enemies, and has stirred up a feeling which may result in his complete overthrow and the re-establishment of the Monagas Party, who even now hold all the seaports except Laguayra, and this is so effectually blockaded as to be no manner of use to GUZMAN. The reports that the States of Coro, Barquisemeto and Cordillera were arming against GUZMAN have been fully confirmed, and we may have more bloody work ere long unless GUZMAN abandons the course which gives so much dissatisfaction.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

The Monagas steamer *Maparari* and five armed schooners have at last arrived off the harbor, and are now enforcing a strict blockade of this port. No vessels are allowed to go out or in. The *Maparari* steamed into the harbor a few days since and opened fire on the fort, which was sharply returned, but without material damage to either party, except that the Dutch mail steamer *Honfleur,* which GUZMAN still detains, which was lying under the fort, was hulled and somewhat cut up in her rigging by the shot from the *Maparari.* The steamer *Conway,* formerly of the British West Indian mail service, which has been recently purchased by GUZMAN and fitted up as a war vessel, went out to attack the *Maparari,* but it was found that she was too high out of water to be easily handled, and that her fire was consequently very ineffective. After exchanging a few shots with the *Maparari,* the *Conway* was forced to run in shore under the batteries for protection. It is reported that HERNANDEZ will soon be down here with the *Bolivar,* in which case it is thought that they will be able to cut the *Conway* out from under the shore batteries, and also, perhaps, retake this place, as GUZMAN's strength here is daily declining.

From Maracaibo we learn that business is good and everything quiet. A large exportation of coffee is going on, and vessels have no difficulty in entering or leaving the port.

Sympathy for the Fenian Gen. O'Neil—A Subscription Started.

The Troy *Whig,* of yesterday, in referring to the Fenian trial at Windsor, Vt., says: After the Court adjourned the Bar started a subscription for the benefit of Gen. O'NEIL's family. A large amount was raised, Hon. WM. M. EVARTS heading the list with $50. Although Gen. O'NEIL and Col. BROWN were sentenced to State Prison, they are not to labor, neither are they to assume the prison garb or associate with the other prisoners, but have a room by themselves, separate table and to have the same fare as Superintendent POLLARD's family, and to have the treatment of gentlemen, and the only inconvenience they will suffer will be the confinement within the walls of the prison.

Desertion and Destitution—A Heartless Case.

From the Pittsburg Despatch, Aug. 1.

We were yesterday made acquainted with one of the most distressing cases that has ever come under our observation, and which illustrates as fully as anything can man's baseness toward woman. In a little court off Wylie-street, surrounded by almost every conceivable abomination in the way of filth, in a dingy little room, have lived for some weeks Mrs. B—— and her child, a beautiful little girl some ten years of age. The woman is perhaps thirty years old, and, though bearing the marks of toil and mental and bodily suffering about her, has the manner and speech of a lady. We had been informed of her condition several days before, and yesterday, as stated, called to learn, if possible, something of her history. She freely answered our questions, and, in substance, related the following: She is a native of Philadelphia, where, twelve years ago, she became acquainted with and married the man whose name she bears. The courtship was hurried and the marriage entered into without sufficient knowledge on her part of the man's character. He treated her badly from the first, leaving her to support herself the most of the time by sewing, and, when that recourse failed, she was even compelled to take in washing.

About two months ago B—— removed to Pittsburg, bringing his family with him. He had previously secured employment as a salesman in a wholesale liquor-store. On arriving here he obtained boarding for himself and family, and every thing went well enough until about four weeks ago, when, during the temporary absence of his wife, he took all the clothing and valuables from her trunk and pawned them at a shop on Smithfield-street for a trifling sum of money, with which he cleared out, and has not been seen nor heard of by the distressed woman. Of course boarding was now out of the question, but being a woman of spirit, and industrious withal, Mrs. B—— rented the room she now occupies, fitted it up as best she could, and determined to make her own way in the world. She may be seen washing or sewing every day, and hopes soon to amass means sufficient to clothe herself and child respectably, and pay her way to her old home, where she has friends whom pride forbids to inform of her present forlorn condition.

MATTERS IN SPAIN.

Parties on the War—Spain to be Neutral—Movements of the Pretender Charles VII.—Comments on the Infallibility Scheme—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, July 18, 1870.

Since information has been received here, by telegram, of the warlike intentions of France and of what occurred in the Corps Legislatif on the subject, public attention has been directed to the Rhine, and home affairs have, for the present, ceased to be the absorbing topic of conversation with our politicians. However, there are certain persons here who are apprehensive that the final dénouement of the great drama which is being prepared, may have a direct influence on the political situation in the Peninsula. If, say the opponents of the Prussian candidature, Prussia should prove victorious, we shall have Prince HOHENZOLLERN in Madrid; but if, on the contrary, France should gain the day, she will endeavor to force upon us Prince ALPHONSE DE BOURBON, and, in that case, we should rise as one man from Cadiz to Hendage and from Corunna to Figueras. There are some of our politicians here who still entertain a slight hope that peace may be yet secured through the good offices of the Queen of England, although, at the same time, they acknowledge the difficulty of appeasing the antagonism that exists between the two rival nations jealous of each other, in the highest degree, on account of the preponderance of the military element in each country.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE WAR.

Whatever may happen, I must inform you that public opinion is divided here on this matter. Some wish France may prove successful, while others Prussia. But the journals carefully abstain from sympathizing with either one or the other, strongly advise the Government to observe a strict neutrality, and express a wish that the war may be confined to the banks of the Rhine. If Russia, which is not probable, should throw her sword into the scale, it might happen that from Lisbon to St. Petersburg, and from London to Constantinople, Europe would be the prey of a general conflagration. In anticipation of events, our Republicans have met in order to look into matters and see what line of conduct they ought to adopt in case the map of Europe should be altered by the victory of either of the combatants. I can assure you that all have been unanimous in deploring the blindness of the men in Spain, who would at any sacrifice seek for a King in Prussia, without suspecting they were throwing a brand of discord which might one day be prejudicial to the interests of Spain. They also regret that the Cortes should have been dissolved at so critical a period, and have decided that the Republicans should be, by means of the Press, urged to organize themselves, in order to be prepared for all future events, and be in a position to repel any foreign monarch that the conquering party might attempt to impose upon Spain. The pretender, CHARLES VII., is said to have gone to Paris incognito. M. OLOZAGA was informed of the fact, and hastened to ask the French Government to order him to leave France. He is now on the frontier of Spain, where his partisans are busily at work, as well as in Portugal. If they rise they will, as they have always done, cause a useless effusion of blood, for they are in a great minority in the country.

THE INFALLIBILITY SCHEME.

Notwithstanding the serious state of affairs in Europe, our politicians have found time to criticise the decision of the Ecumenical Council which has just established the dogma that the Pope is infallible, and this is the opinion they entertain of it. To proclaim in the second half of the nineteenth century the infallibility of a man, whom they put on a level with God, is an inconceivable attempt to enslave the human mind. At a time when human intelligence is progressing in so marked a manner, when human reason is being raised to the highest degree of perfection, to say that all beings are imperfect except the Pope, who is assumed to be perfect, is a monster aberration of the mind of man. At a moment when philosophy seeks to make reason and religion agree, when science snatches from the elements its secrets, when steam and electricity do away with distance, when astronomy rises to the height of the stars, when science, in all its branches, obtains so lofty a position, they tell us that one man is infallible, and that the Papacy is one and undivided. Therefore if the present Pope is infallible, his predecessors must have been so also, but then by what incredible contradiction was Pope CALIXTUS a Sabelline, Pope LIBERIUS an Arian, and Pope ZOCIMUS a Pelagian. They all three held a different opinion. It therefore follows that one of them must have been in error. Pope LEO anathematized HONORIUS, consequently one of the two was not infallible. Progress says all men know more than one man, but the Church replies that the Pope alone knows more than all. Let us go back to the time when the Inquisition condemned GALILEO, when the Pope ordered BOERHAAVE to be burned, after having first torn out his eyes, and when the Vatican ordered Christian burial to be refused to MOLIERE. The Catholicism of Rome compels liberal thinkers to refer back to the execrable history of the BORGIAS, and to recall to their minds that even St. Peter himself was not infallible, for, as Scripture informs us, he denied his master three times. Our free-thinkers in Spain go further, and cite the facts that, while Christ lived in the greatest poverty, the Pope lives in almost Oriental luxury; that Christ, whose vicar he is, preached fraternity, equality and liberty, for he was the first republican in the world, while the Pope grants liberty to no one, and causes his subjects to be shot at Castelfidardo, and the cannon of Fort St. Angelo to be fired to announce to the Christians the sad victories of the Papacy. This great change between the Pope and St. Peter shows an essential modification in the Papacy. If there is a change, there must be progress; if there is progress, the Papal power is not absolute; therefore, it cannot be immovable and infallible; since it is variable, it is susceptible to modification in its essence. The Court of Rome believes itself to be back at the time of the Council of Trent, 335 years ago. It is a mistake. The different nations will take note of the declaration of the Vatican, but will pay no attention to it, if it is only not to obey it, when the Vatican shall come to a decision contrary to the progress of the human mind.

BANDITS.

In Andalusia the Police have shot thirty bandits, but nevertheless one hears nearly every day of rich proprietors being seized in their residences and taken off to the mountains. One of them has disappeared, and it is thought the bandits have killed him because the ransom demanded was not paid.

Another Theory for the Protracted Stay of Dr. Livingstone in Africa.

From the Detroit Post.

A letter has been received in this city from a Detroit lady now sojourning in Syria, which assumes to shed some new light on the mysterious detention of Dr. LIVINGSTONE in Africa. The writer made the acquaintance of Capt. BURTON, British Consul at Damascus, a man noted for his travels both in the New World and the Old, and in a position to be well informed as to the tribes of Central Africa and Dr. LIVINGSTONE's adventures among them. He says the doctor's recent stay of two years or thereabouts, like all other troubles, had a woman at the bottom of it. He was first persuaded, much against his wish, to marry a rude and blustering native princess, and when he afterward proposed to leave Mrs. LIVINGSTONE, in order to prosecute still further his topographical investigations, his fond father-in-law and mother-in-law interposed such strong objections that he was virtually kept a prisoner, and thus it happened that the honeymoon was so outrageously prolonged. The Captain says the reason this fact had never been made public is that the doctor's friends, feeling outraged by the transaction, have succeeded until recently in keeping it secret. The letter adds that "Capt. BURTON himself married the handsomest woman in England," so that he can hardly be moved with envy toward his fellow-traveler, and as he speaks fourteen different languages, his capacity for telling the truth would be considerable.

NORTH CAROLINA TROUBLES.

Governor Holden Explains His Position—Letter to Judge Pearson.

The following is the reply in full of Gov. HOLDEN to Chief-Justice PEARSON, in reference to the recent operations of Col. KIRK, in North Carolina:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 26, 1870.

To Hon. R. M. Pearson, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina:

SIR—I have had the honor to receive, by the hands of the Marshal of the Supreme Court, a copy of your opinion in the matter of A. G. MOORE; and the Marshal has informed me of the writ in his hands for the body of said MOORE, now in the custody of my subordinate officer, Col. GEORGE W. KIRK.

I have declared the counties of Alamance and Caswell in a state of insurrection, and have taken military possession of them. This, your Honor admits, I had the power to do "under the Constitution and laws." And not only this, "but to do all things necessary to suppress the insurrection," including the power to "arrest all suspected persons" in the above-mentioned counties.

Your Honor has thought proper, also, to declare that the citizens of the counties of Alamance and Caswell are insurgents, as the result of the constitutional and lawful action of the Executive, and that, therefore, you will not issue the writ for the production of the body of MOORE to any of the men of the said counties; that "the *posse comitatus* must come from the county where the writ is to be executed," and that any other means would be illegal.

I have official and reliable information that in the counties above named, during the last twelve months, not less than one hundred persons, "in the peace of God and the State," have been taken from their homes and scourged, mainly, if not entirely, on account of their political opinions; that eight murders have been committed, including that of a State Senator, on the same account; that another State Senator has been compelled, from fear of his life, to make his escape to a distant State. I have reason to believe that the Governments of the said counties have been mainly if not entirely in the hands of men who belonged to the Kuklux Klan, whose members have perpetrated the atrocities referred to; and that the County Governments have not merely omitted to ferret out and bring to justice those of the Klan who have thus violated the law, but that they actually shielded them from arrest and punishment. The State judicial power in the said counties, though in the hands of energetic, learned and upright men, has not been able to bring criminals to justice; indeed, it is my opinion, based on facts that have come to my knowledge, that the life of the Judge, whose duty it is to ride the circuit to which the said counties belong, has not been safe, on account of the hatred entertained toward him by the Klan referred to, because of his wish and purpose to bring said criminals to justice. For be it known to your Honor that there is a widespread and formidable secret organization in this State, partly political and partly social in its objects; that this organization is known, first, as "The Constitutional Union Guard;" secondly, as "The White Brotherhood;" thirdly, as "The Invisible Empire;" that the members of this organization are united by oaths which ignore or repudiate the ordinary oaths or obligations that rest upon all other citizens to respect the laws and to uphold the Government; that these oaths inculcate hatred by the white against the colored people of the State; that the members of this Klan are irreconcilably hostile to the great principle of political and civil equality, on which the government of this State has been reconstructed; that these Klans meet in secret, in disguise, with arms, in uniforms of a certain kind intended to conceal their persons and their horses, and to terrify those whom they assault, or among whom they move; that they hold their camps in secret places, and decree judgment against their peaceable follow-citizens, from mere intimidation to scourgings, mutilations and murder, and that certain persons of the Klan are deputed to execute these judgments; that when the members of this Klan are arrested for violations of law, it is most difficult to obtain bills of indictment against them, and still more difficult to convict them; first, because some of the members or their sympathizers are almost always on the Grand and Petit Juries; secondly, because witnesses who are members or sympathizers unblushingly commit perjury to screen their confederates and associates in crime; that this Klan, thus constituted, and having in view the objects referred to, is very powerful in at least twenty-five counties of the State, and has had absolute control for the last twelve months of the counties of Alamance and Caswell.

Under these circumstances, I would have been recreant to duty and faithless to my oath if I had not exercised the power in the several counties, which your Honor has been pleased to say I have exercised constitutionally and lawfully, especially as since October, 1868, I have repeatedly, by proclamation and by letters, invoked public opinion to repress these evils, and warned criminals and offenders against the law, of the fate that must in the end overtake them, if, under the auspices of the Klan referred to, they should persist in their course.

I beg to assure your Honor that no one subscribes more thoroughly than I do to the great principles of habeas corpus and trial by jury. Except in extreme cases, in which beyond all question "the safety of the State is the supreme law," these privileges of habeas corpus and trial by jury should be maintained.

I have already declared that, in my judgment, your Honor and all the other civil and judicial authorities are unable at this time to deal with the insurgents. The civil and the military are alike constitutional powers; the civil to protect life and property when it can, and the military only when the former has failed. As the Chief Executive I seek to restore, not to subvert, the judicial power. Your honor has done your duty, and in perfect harmony with you I seek to do mine.

It is not I, nor the military power, that has supplanted the civil authority; that has been done by the insurrection in the counties referred to. I do not see how I can restore the civil authority until I "suppress the insurrection," which your Honor declares I have the power to do; and I do not see how I can surrender the insurgents to the civil authority until that authority is restored. It would be a mockery in me to declare that the civil authority was unable to protect the citizens against the insurgents, and then turn the insurgents over to the civil authority. My oath to support the Constitution makes it imperative on me to "suppress the insurrection" and restore the civil authority in the counties referred to, and this I must do. In doing this I renew to your Honor expressions of my profound respect for the civil authority, and my earnest wish that this authority may soon be restored to every county and neighborhood in the State.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

Discovery of An Iron-Mine.

The Oswego *Times* says: "During last week a rich deposit of iron-ore, believed to be very extensive, was discovered on the farm of JAMES SWARTOUT, Esq., located about two miles west of Sterling Centre, and considerable excitement has been aroused in the locality over the promise of great benefits to all landholders there. A Pennsylvania gentleman, extensively engaged in the iron-mining in that State, has arrived in Sterling, and has leased Mr. SWARTOUT's farm, and Mr. HUME's farm adjoining, and is already excavating with the design of commencing extensive mining operations, being fully assured that the deposit is one of the richest ever discovered in the country. The ore lays at an average depth of from four to ten feet below the surface, and no time is to be lost in bringing the newly-discovered mineral wealth of Sterling into requisition. The people of the town already indulge the most enlarged views of immediate wealth and importance, and any amount of manufacturing enterprise is talked of. The discovery is also of great importance to Oswego, and will speedily give an impetus to manufacturing enterprise here, and perhaps hasten the construction of this end of the Lake Shore Railroad, the line of which passes directly through the iron district."

Probable Murder at Cincinnati—A Son Shot by His Father.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 1.

In one of the cells of the Oliver-street Police Station, last evening, we found a man of forty-five years, gardener by occupation, German by birth, WILLIAM SOUPE by name, against whom, on the slate, had been placed the charge of "shooting with intent to kill," his own son being the victim. The affray and the shooting, which led to the man's arrest, are said to have taken place about 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, at his house in Delhi Township, near the Warsaw pike. It is stated that SOUPE was quarreling with his wife, when WILLIAM, his son by his first wife, a butcher by trade, and nineteen years of age, interfered on behalf of his step-mother. A fight between the father and son resulted from the interference. The father states that WILLIAM, who, as he claims, has long treated him shamefully, attacked him in a vicious manner, striking him with a stone in the arm. He adds that after repeatedly calling on the boy to leave the premises, and receiving only insulting words and more demonstrations of violence in reply, he procured his gun, a double-barreled piece, loaded with bird shot, and shot him, the charge taking effect in his right breast and shoulder. The story of the affair popular among the neighbors is that the father was abusing his wife; that WILLIAM mildly interfered on her behalf; that the father, who is possessed of an ungovernable bad temper, and has abused both wife and son, rushed for the fowling-piece, and pursued the young man into the garden; that WILLIAM endeavored to shelter himself behind the tree; that the father, after snapping a cap at him, and recapping the barrel, succeeded in lodging the entire load in his right breast and shoulder at short range. Of the shooting of the young man by his father there is no doubt, as the prisoner admits it. It is feared that the victim cannot survive, as he was in a very low condition, yesterday, from loss of blood and internal hemorrhage. The wretched man who now passes sleepless hours in his cell possessed of the awful dread of hearing, at any moment, that he is his son's murderer, is an intelligent-looking German, with a face which, although naturally stern and cold, betrays no characteristic features, acquired badness, or real inborn wickedness. He appears to be already a victim to the remorse that his rash deed may have well conjured up for him. He will be brought before the Police Court today, but the hearing of his case will depend entirely upon his son's condition.

THE NATHAN TRAGEDY.

A New Development Concerning the Stolen Watch—A Possible Clue of Value—Unfounded Rumors.

The latest development in the NATHAN case is most singular and important. When it was found that a watch had been taken by the assassin Superintendent JOURDAN and Capt. KELSO, who were at the scene very soon after the discovery, naturally desired to obtain accurate information of the number and maker. The sons of the deceased were not in possession of the desired facts from any actual inspection of the watch itself, but, upon a search the watch-box was found, which bore the inscription JULES JURGENSEN, No. 7,421. They knew nothing of their father having two watches, or of his having lately made any change, and it was considered positive, from the evidence at hand, that the stolen watch was a Jurgensen, No. 7,421, But yesterday considerable doubt was cast upon this supposition by the receipt by Superintendent JOURDAN of a communication from JOHN E. HYDE'S SONS, importers of fine watches at No. 22 Maiden-lane, in which they stated that four months ago they sold Mr. NATHAN a gold watch, described as an anchor, stem-winder, hunting case, 19 lines, No. 5,657, maker, EDWARD PERREGAUX. All fine watches are sold with a mahogany box, bearing the number and name of the maker. No Perregaux box having been found in the house, and the sons being ignorant of the late purchase, it is not remarkable that this important information was so late in reaching the authorities. The watch was taken from the vest of the murdered man, and in the absence of all knowledge that he had ever disposed of the Jurgensen, which he had undoubtedly at one time owned, it is plain that he may have been wearing either one on the day preceding his death. There are two watches, therefore, instead of one, to be looked for; one being a Jurgensen, No. 7,421, and the other a Perregaux, No. 5,657. Another chance, it is feared, has thus been lost by this lamentable mistake for discovering the murderer, as while all the world was looking for the discovery of a Jurgensen, No. 7,421, the assassin could have easily disposed of a Perregaux, No. 5,657, and it may by this time have passed through so many hands that it cannot be traced back to the thief. On the other hand, there is hope that the murderer may have delayed the passing away of the watch long enough to make the tracing of it possible, and lured by his necessities and the fact that the world was looking only for a Jurgensen actually did dispose of it. In this latter case the lack of full knowledge of the watches of the deceased may prove in the end to have been a fortunate circumstance. Superintendent JOURDAN has already taken measures to exhaust all the possibilities of this new phase of the case, and will speedily know the exact effect it will have upon the investigation.

The general work connected with the unraveling the mystery was continued yesterday without abatement. Indeed, a decided increase in activity was observable at Police Head-quarters, the detectives coming and going at short intervals throughout the day and late into the night. Superintendent JOURDAN and Capt. KELSO were frequently closeted during the day with persons brought in by the officers, and spirited away at the moment their examinations were concluded. All the officials were persistently silent about the matter, and the purport and purpose of these investigations were not ascertained, and only the surmise could be made that this renewed activity in the case was caused by the fresh discovery concerning the watches.

If Coroner ROLLINS pushes the inquest to be begun this morning to the uttermost, the public must speedily be in possession of all the evidence in any way bearing upon the case, which has been obtained by Superintendent JOURDAN, and it will thus serve the excellent purpose of reducing the constantly increasing mass of conflicting stories and bringing order out of chaos. It will thus establish the facts of the murder distinct from the fancies which have been engrafted upon it, and will have the same effect as the authoritative exposition of the truth which Superintendent JOURDAN has been urged to make. The enormous mountain of falsehood under which the case has been buried will be swept away so that the truth can again be seen; trifling incidents have been magnified, facts distorted, and outright untruths told, until the original case has been almost lost to the public. Such matters as the call made yesterday upon Superintendent JOURDAN, at his office, by Mr. HARMON NATHAN, the eldest son of the deceased, was distorted into a story that Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN had called to make some statement of great importance, when the fact was that Mr. HARMON NATHAN merely wished to make explanations of the way in which the mistake in the description of his father's watch had occurred.

A story telegraphed from Philadelphia, yesterday, that a man with a bloody shirt had been discovered in that city, and would be presently arrested, was improbable in itself, and was wholly discredited, for up to a late hour last evening Superintendent JOURDAN had received no communication from the Chief of Police of that City concerning the arrest or supposed presence there of the Nathan murderer, and had no information of that phase of the case, except what he had obtained from the evening papers. He thought it incredible that a murderer should travel about the country six days with the bloody evidences of his crime upon his person.

At a late hour last evening, Superintendent JOURDAN announced that there had been no new developments whatever in the case, except that in regard to the watches.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner ROLLINS will proceed today to hold an inquest in the case of Mr. NATHAN, in accordance with previous arrangement. The intention is to have Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS conduct the examination, and the testimony will be taken *verbatim* by a stenographer, as in the Rogers murder case. The two sons, the housekeeper, Mrs. KELLY, and her son will probably be the only witnesses who will be called today. The inquest will be held at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police Station, in Thirtieth-street, near Sixth-avenue, and will commence at 11 o'clock.

Reported Traces of the Murderer in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 3.—There is a probability of the arrest of the murderer of Mr. NATHAN in this city today. A man with bloody shirt and stockings has been tracked from New-York to this city, and he will be arrested before night. He had also two or three diamonds in his possession.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3—Evening.—Nothing further has transpired with regard to the supposed Nathan murderer being in this city. No arrest is known to have been made here, and the report is generally considered very unreliable.

The Weather.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE's Mineral Water "Spa," No. 150 Broadway:

6 A. M.	73°	4 P. M.	83°
8 A. M.	77°	6 P. M.	80½°
10 A. M.	83½°	8 P. M.	77½°
Noon	87°	10 P. M.	77°
2 P. M.	86°	12 P. M.	76°

At midnight the barometer stood at 29 6-10, the same as on the previous night. The storm-glass indicated fair weather.

The weather did not seem oppressive, but it was hot enough to cause the following prostrations:

ELLEN HURLEY, who lives in Sixth-avenue, near Eighth-street, was overcome in Park-place and taken to Park Hospital.

JOHN MILLER, a seaman, living in Brooklyn, was overcome at the corner of Burling-slip and South-street, and taken to Park Hospital.

JULIUS LIEDNER, a confectioner, while at work at No. 12 College-place, was exhausted by excessive heat and taken to Park Hospital.

New English Papers.

BRENTANO, at No. 23 Union-square, has received by the *Russia* from England, supplies of *Punch, Nature,* the *Saturday Review,* the *Graphic,* and the *Illustrated London News.* The illustrated papers are unusually fine. The *Graphic* has, in addition to several capital pictures, a large map of the seat of war covering two pages; and the *Illustrated News,* not to be behind its young contemporary in enterprise, has a number of war illustrations and presents its readers with a fine art supplement.

Personal.

Vice-Admiral Porter was at the Astor House yesterday. Hon. G. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; Senator Cattell, of New-Jersey; Boris Danzas, of the Russian Legation, and Col. Fane, of the British Army, are at the Brevoort House. Gen. A. S. Diven, of Elmira, is at the Hoffman House. Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas; Hon. T. F. Robertson, of South Carolina, and Ex-Gov. Peirpoint, of West Virginia, are at the Astor House. Hon. J. S. Harvey, of Washington, and Gen. Hoke, of North Carolina, are at the New-York Hotel. Judge Bartley, of Washington; Hon. Isaiah Blood, of Ballston, N. Y., and E. B. Phillips, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. W. W. Averell, of Bath, N. Y., is at the Everett House. Col. Maude, of the British Army, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Collis of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Dr. BADEAU says: "Persons carrying umbrellas are the least susceptible to sun-stroke." Therefore, carry one; but go to No. 405 Broadway for a handsome Guanaco.—*Mail.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing, Price FIVE CENTS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Latest War News; The First Battle; The French and Prussian Accounts of the Secret Treaty; The Emperor's Proclamation to His Army; Mr. Gladstone on the Necessity for Neutrality; The Massacre in China; An Extraordinary Secret Negotiation in Cuba.

GENERAL TOPICS.—The Fenian Trials; The West India Cable; Political Teaching in the South; Execution at Shelbyville, Ill.; The Murder of Colored Representative Claiborne; The Long Branch Races; Sale of Trotting Stock.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—Political Feeling in the South; Whittemore's Platform; Union League of America.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Murder of a Wealthy Citizen in His Own Bed-chamber; The Social Evil; What a Census-taker Saw.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Crops in the East and West; Duration of the Germinating Power of Seeds; Soiling Cattle.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—The Yacht Race; The Position of France; Prophecies and Probabilities; Are there Two Sides to the European Question? Lawlessness in the South; Railways and the Public; "Free Ships, Free Goods;" The Capture of Saarbruck; The Situation in Europe; The Republican Party and the Fall Campaign; The Murder of Mr. Nathan; How the Farmers Suffer.

THE MARKETS.—Review of the Money, Cattle and Produce Markets.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

What Did it?—LYON'S KATHAIRON made my hair soft, luxuriant and thick, and HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM changed that sallow complexion into the marble beauty you now see. This is emphatically the language of all who use these articles. A fine head of hair and a refined complexion are the greatest attractions a woman can possess. The KATHAIRON and MAGNOLIA BALM are just what will give them to you, and nothing else will. The Balm is a bloom of youth. It makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. Both articles are entirely harmless, and very pleasant. They should be in every lady's possession.

Ling Wau, Chinese Physician,

No. 40 East 14th-st., has 300 remarkable Chinese medicines unknown in America, and native apothecaries to dispense them. They produce effects almost incredible, rebuilding the system and annihilating diseases of the internal organs. Consultation free. Charges reasonable.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

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Congress and Empire Spring Co.'s Depot for Congress, Empire and other Mineral Spring Waters, No. 94 CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Free deliveries daily, City and Brooklyn. Natural waters only.

Wedding and Visiting Cards—Also, cards for Golden, Silver, Tin and Wooden Weddings. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

CROSS—DURAND.—On Tuesday, Aug. 2, at Newark, by Rev. Henry Veshlage, GEORGE W. CROSS, of Irvington, (formerly of New-York,) to ELLENA A. DURAND, daughter of Elias W. Durand, Esq., of Irvington, N. J.

ROSSITER—RICHMOND.—On Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1870, by Rev. Theo. S. Brown, WILLIAM W. ROSSITER to EMMA L., daughter of Robert Richmond, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ABRY.—At Cranford, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, AUGUSTE ABRY, in the 82d year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWER.—At Watsessing, N. J., suddenly, ROBERT G. BROWER, son of Robert D. and Maria G. Brower. Funeral on Thursday, at 3½ P. M. Trains leave Morris and Essex Railroad Depot at 2 o'clock P. M.

BALDWIN.—Died in Wildbad, Germany, June 7, ANN ELIZA, wife of J. C. Baldwin, of this City. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Holy Savior, on 25th-st., near Madison-av., on Thursday, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

CLAPP.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 2, RHODA CLAPP, wife of Lewis Taylor, in her 78th year. The relatives and friends of the family and of her sons, George, Anson and Henry, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas L. Thornell, No. 169 West 12th-st., Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

CHATTERTON.—At Yonkers, Aug. 2, 1870, ELLEN CHATTERTON. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Thursday afternoon, 4th inst., at 4 o'clock.

DUNCKLEE.—On the 1st inst., at Brighton, Mass., Hon. JOSEPH DUNCKLEE, aged 61 years. Funeral on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DEBOST.—At Ravenswood, L. I., Aug. 2, MARGARET WILLIAMS, infant daughter of Charles S. and Margaret A. Debost. The remains were interred in Green-Wood, Aug. 3.

FOWLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, suddenly of heart disease, ABRAHAM FOWLER, in his 60th year. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 99 North Portland-av., (new No.,) on Thursday, Aug. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GILBERT.—On Monday, Aug. 1, LAURA, wife of James Gilbert, and daughter of the late Capt. S. A. Collins. Remains taken to Massachusetts for interment.

HOLTHUYSEN.—At Turners, N. Y., on Friday, July 29, J. C. HOLTHUYSEN, in the 57th year of his age.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Aug. 2, MARY A., youngest daughter of Wm. Howard, in the 21st year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 180 (old No.) Washington-av., on Thursday, Aug. 4, at 4 P. M.

HUTCHINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, Mrs. MARTHA, widow of the late Richard J. Hutchinson, in the 77th year of her age. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 432 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 5, at 4 o'clock P. M.

IDE.—At Rahway, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 2, ELIZA SLAMM, wife of Willard Ide, late of New-York, in the 60th year of her age. Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son's-in-law, J. S. Pierce and A. H. Brown, are invited to attend the funeral today (Thursday) at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, Rahway, N. J. Carriages in waiting at the depot to meet the 10 A. M. train from New-York.

LALOUETTE.—At her residence in Poughkeepsie, July 29, SARAH W., beloved wife of Paul H. Lalouette, formerly of New-York.

MACFARLANE.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, after a brief illness, MARY ANN, wife of Duncan Macfarlane, in her 58th year. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, on Friday afternoon, 5th inst., at 4 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 3 P. M. train from 30th-st.

MALCOLM.—Aug. 1, after a brief illness, in the 63d year of her age, CHARLOTTE, relict of the late James Malcolm, Esq., of Lurgan, Ireland. The friends of the family, and of Joseph Stuart, and her son-in-law, Joseph Stuart, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock P. M., Aug. 4, from her late residence, No. 120 East 36th-st., without further notice.

STRANG.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 2, LUCIUS CLARK, infant son of William and Florence R. Strang, aged 5 months. Funeral services to be held at the residence of his grandfather, L. E. Clark, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 4, at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

THORNE.—At Long Branch, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, JOSEPHENE CANSETEN, only child of Jonathan, Jr., and Harriet V. S. Thorne, aged 9 months and 9 days. Funeral on Thursday, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 524 5th-av. Remains to be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

WARBURTON.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 2, 1870, SAMUEL WARBURTON, in the 51st year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Christ's Chapel, corner Luqueer and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn.

☞ Liverpool papers please copy.

WILLARD.—Suddenly, on the 3d day of August, 1870, at Fort Washington, N. Y., GARDNER, youngest son of Gardner and the late Maggie C. Willard, and grandson of Peter Naylor, aged 6 years. Funeral will take place at 9½ o'clock Friday morning from the residence at Fort Washington, near the depot. Trains leave 30th-st. station at 9:05 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VERMONT SPRING WATER.

The great remedy for many diseases.
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., Agents,
No. 170 William-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe on Thursday, Aug. 4, 1870, will close at this office at 9 o'clock, A. M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 8:40; C and D, 8:20; E and F, 8:05; G and H, 7:30 P. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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THE STEAMER ITALY.

Inspection of the Vessel—Mr. Ashbury, of the Yacht Cambria, Makes a Speech Eulogistic of American Yachtsmen—He Does Not Expect to Take Back the Queen's Cup.

The new and splendid steamer *Italy*, Capt. GRACE, belonging to the National Steam-ship Company, now lying at Pier No. 47 North River, was exhibited to a party of invited guests, yesterday, from 2 till 6 o'clock P. M., and during that time was visited by numbers of our ship-owners, merchants, and other prominent citizens, who scrutinized the vessel in every part, and were profuse in their encomiums upon her sailing qualities, and the general accommodations provided for those who take passage in her. In the TIMES of Tuesday was given a full description of this new steamer, which it is useless here to repeat. The officers of the *Italy* yesterday provided an excellent luncheon for their guests, to which ample justice was done. After the luncheon a brief address was made by Mr. L. G. WATSON, Superintendent of the French Transatlantic Telegraph Cable, who complimented the National Steam-ship Company on having set afloat so beautiful a vessel, and, on behalf of the assembled guests, he wished the Company and this particular steamer every imaginable success. The health of Capt. GRACE, commander of the *Italy*, was then proposed and drank.

Mr. ASHBURY, owner of the yacht *Cambria*, being one of the guests present, his health was drank, and a call was made upon him for a speech. To this call he responded in the most felicitous manner. After complimenting the National Steam-ship Company for the enterprise they had exhibited in building the *Italy*, he referred to the late ocean yacht-race. He styled his victory in this affair an accidental one, and remarked that, although the *Cambria* was the first yacht to arrive in port on this side, he would not like to have it considered as his opinion, from the mere fact of his being one hour and a half ahead of his gallant American competitor, that the English yachts were necessarily faster than those of American build. The victory he had won was in no wise disparaging to the skill or the pluck of American yachtsmen, whom he was bound to honor. On Monday next the *Cambria* was to contend for the Queen's Cup, now in the possession of Americans, and he was bold to say that on that occasion, he believed he would not be the winner—that, notwithstanding the ocean victory, he would go back to England without the coveted prize. It was a standing disgrace of English yachtsmen to have the Queen's cup in America, because they had not evinced sufficient pluck to come over here and attempt to win it back again. Should he be fortunate enough, however, to take the Queens Cup back to England with him, he felt confident that the brave yachtsmen of America would not leave it long on the other side of the water; for he had seen enough of them to know that they would bend every honorable effort to regain possession of it, and from his soul he honored them for their disposition in this regard. So far as the late ocean race was concerned, he considered Mr. BENNETT as much the winner of it as he was himself. The enterprise and pluck of that gentleman, whom he considered to be a fine specimen of energetic Young America, were worthy of all commendation, and he was sure that none were more willing to bestow this commendation upon him than the yachtsmen of England, with whom he had already become a decided favorite. In conclusion, Mr. ASHBURY said that he had to thank Mr. BENNETT most sincerely for the hearty congratulations that gentleman had bestowed upon him for his victory; and on behalf of English yachtsmen generally he must thank the whole American public for the kind and hospitable manner in which they had received himself and his English friends.

Mr. ASHBURY'S address was received with loud cheers.

Several other sentiments were proposed and responded to, when, about 7 o'clock, the company separated, highly gratified at the hospitality displayed by the owners of the new steamer.

The *Italy* sails for Queenstown on Saturday next.

The Scranton, Penn., Bank Robbery—Additional Particulars.

From the Scranton Republican, Aug. 2.

One of the boldest, most adroitly planned and successfully managed burglaries occurred in this city yesterday forenoon at the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, (JOHN HANDLEY & CO.) The street on which this bank is located—Lackawanna-avenue—aside from being the main thoroughfare of our city, was crowded at the time with persons looking at the miners' procession which was just passing the bank. The cashier was alone in the banking-office, Mr. HANDLEY, as well the errand boy having stepped out but a short time before. The construction of the building is admirably adapted for a scheme of the kind. The vault stands in the centre of the room, on one side, and in the rear of which is an entrance-way leading both around the vault into the space behind the counter, and also back to the private office of Mr. HANDLEY. Aside from this public entrance to the rear of the building, there is also a long hall opening into the street, and communicating with a wide hall leading into Mr. HANDLEY'S office, and also into the back part of the bank. All of these hallways and doors were open yesterday morning, affording interlopers unmolested range of the building. It seems that a gentlemanly-appearing person entered the front door of the banking office about 10 o'clock, and engaged the close attention of Cashier FULLER in a financial discussion of the relative merits of several interest-bearing securities. Simultaneously with the entrance of this man, a boy, apparently about sixteen or seventeen years of age, wearing slippers, entered the long hallway from the street, and quickly and quietly passed around into the banking office and slipping unnoticed behind the cashier, gained access to the vault and took from the safe several packages of currency. Both the doors to the vault and the safe were standing wide open. This young man, or little man, having quickly abstracted the greenbacks unnoticed and unmolested, packed them away in a satchel which he suspended by a strap carelessly from his shoulders, and then stepped out of the vault. At this moment the cashier turned around, espied the intruder, and sharply asked him what he was doing there. The response was coolly given that he was looking for Mr. HANDLEY. The cashier directed him back to Mr. HANDLEY'S private office, where he apparently went, but really took advantage of the little incident to make good his escape. The thieves made haste across the avenue, and hurrying up Wyoming-avenue to Spruce-street, ran down to Penn-avenue, where a man awaited them in a buggy, and all three drove across to Hyde Park, after which all trace of them is lost. At a late hour last night nothing further had been heard of the robbers, and it is likely that there never will be.

The amount lost by the bank was variously stated upon the street yesterday, and is not publicly known. We are informed by Mr. HANDLEY that it is not as great as it might have been, as a considerable sum of currency and bonds were left untouched. The robbery will not in the least impair the strength of the bank or the confidence of our community in the institution.

Panic Among Passengers—Expected Smash-up on a Railroad.

From the St. Louis Dispatch, July 30.

An evening or two ago there was rather an exciting time aboard one of the trains that left the Pacific Railroad Depot. The passengers consisted mainly of gentlemen who reside at Kirkwood and other suburban places and who do business in the city. About six miles from the city there is a small place where the track branches off and forms a long side track going round a curve. As the train came near this place the engineer whistled so that any one on the track around the curve might get out of danger. It happened that on a section of the curve on the branch track, a locomotive was standing. Several of the passengers upon hearing the whistle looked out the windows of the car, and seeing an engine ahead were misled by the curve, and thought it was on the main track, and that there was going to be another and a frightful collision. Quick as thought one man screamed out, "Jump out, jump out; there's going to be a collision," whereupon about a dozen men leaped wildly from the train, which was running pretty fast. Many of them had their faces well scratched, but none were severely hurt. By this time the conductor had gained the door, and had prevented further egress from either it or the windows. Women were screaming and men were rushing about in the most excited manner. In a few minutes order was restored, and the true state of affairs understood. The train was stopped in order to allow the "jumpists" to get in again, looking extremely foolish and crestfallen. They were received with laughter, and resumed their seats in a thoughtful, quiet mood.

McCoole, the Prize-Fighter—How His Wound is Progressing.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* of July 30, says:

"Our readers will remember that MIKE MCCOOLE was accidentally shot in the arm some time ago, during the progress of a little disturbance which arose in his saloon, but in which he had no participancy. MIKE was very badly hurt at the time, and has been confined to his room ever since. We went to see the injured hero this morning. We found MIKE in a cool, well ventilated room, lying on a rather hard bed. His wound looks very bad, and is sore and painful, but is rapidly growing well. Some days ago the wounded man was unable to sleep night or day for six days, and became in a manner semi-delirous from want of rest. He sleeps well now, and is taking good care of himself, following his physician's orders in every particular. His arm has to be kept in an immovable position, and during such weather as this to be confined to a room and obliged to nurse a wounded limb is tedious and disagreeable, to none more so than to a strong vigorous man like MCCOOLE. The Surgeon cannot yet say to a certainty if the arm when well will remain stiff. MCCOOLE himself is of opinion that the wound will be healed in about two weeks, and that in a few weeks after that it will be as well and as serviceable as ever. He says that had his wound necessitated the amputation of the arm, he would as soon be dead. Now that he thinks he may yet enjoy the perfect use of the limb he is more patient and is quietly biding his time."

Coal-Oil Explosion at Layfayette, Ind.—One Man Killed.

From the Lafayette Journal, Aug. 1.

We regret to be called upon this morning to record another accident, resulting from the careless handling of coal-oil, or burning-fluid, by which considerable property was destroyed and a worthy and deserving young man lost his life. About 7½ o'clock Saturday evening an alarm of fire was sounded. Upon investigation it turned out that the frame grocery-store on the north side of Main-street, adjoining and west of the brick, corner of Eighth and Main, was on fire. The building was destroyed, together with almost the entire contents. The house was an old two-story frame. It is probably worth about $1,000, and fully insured. The stock in the building was owned by Mr. COX, who purchased it from Mr. DOUDICAN only about a week before the fire. There was no insurance at all upon the stock, and Mr. COX meets with an entire loss, which will amount to about $800 or $1,000. The frame dwelling in the rear, owned also by Mr. KERTY, and occupied by Mrs. RICHARDS, was uninjured, thanks to the efforts of Mr. UNDERWOOD and his little engine, though the family suffered some loss and no little inconvenience in consequence of being compelled to remove their furniture. As to the cause of the fire, Mr. COX was selling the burning-fluid known as DANFORD'S non-explosive petroleum fluid, of which his predecessor in the establishment, Mr. DOUDICAN, was the agent. It is warranted, advertised and puffed up as a non-explosive fluid. Just before the fire, a customer came in and asked for a gallon of this fluid. The young man in charge, a son of Mr. COX, and proprietor, went to the rear of the store with a lamp (which lamp, by the way, was one of those burning this same fluid, and was without a chimney,) and the customer's can, which he proposed to fill. The young man testified before the Coroner's jury that he set the lamp some distance from the tin can containing the oil. We will here remark that the can containing the fluid was one that held about a barrel. He then drew a half-gallon measure full of the oil, and proceeded to pour it through a funnel into the customer's gallon can. While doing so, in his own language the young man says some of the oil "must have spluttered on the light, for the fluid in the measure exploded." He then kicked the measure away from him and shut off the faucet to the can with his foot, and tried to smother the flames with rags, but was unable to do so. He then made his escape.

St. Clair Flats Ship-Canal—The Work in Progress.

The Detroit *Free Press*, of the 29th ult., in describing the work at the St. Clair Flats Ship-Canal, says:

"The scene presented at the canal is one of great activity. No less than six steam barges are employed, five steam pile-drivers, three tugs and a large number of scows, while 300 men are engaged in the work, and with their families, who also have their houses upon the docks already built, quite a little town is to be seen. The entire length of the cut is about 10,000 feet, of which a little over 7,000 feet requires protection by docks upon both sides. These docks are forty feet wide and built in a substantial manner, so that it is thought that they will effectually withstand the force of the waves. Nearly all of the dockage has been already finished. The mud dredged from the channel is dumped between the inner and outer breakwaters, and the intention is to sow grass-seed upon the soil, in the expectation that the roots penetrating will hold it more firmly together. The channel is already passable for vessels, but is not dredged to its full depth in all places, and as the work is still going on, of course it is not yet opened to general use. It is to be dredged so as to give thirteen feet of water in all parts at low water, and with the present stage of water there will be fifteen feet. The channel is 300 feet wide, and runs nearly south, the head beginning in the old channel, but instead of the tortuous course pursued by that, the new one is as straight as is possible to make it, thus saving a distance of three or four miles, and substituting for the dangers of the old channel a route which will be safe at any time or in any weather. As erroneous reports have been in circulation as to the cost of the work, Mr. BROWN wished our reporter to state that the whole amount so far expended was $350,000, and when completed it will be at an expense of $450,000. It was begun three years ago, and when the magnitude of the work is considered, it will be seen that energy has marked its prosecution."

Philadelphia Items—Cruelty of a Son.

The Philadelphia *Day* of Aug. 2 says:

"CHAS. LINDHOWER, aged eighteen years, quarreled with his mother, at No. 830 Knox-street, on Sunday, and finally struck her. He then seized a large knife and ran after her, threatening to kill her. She cried out loudly, and an officer took the knife from this ungrateful son. He was also arrested, and Alderman MONEY sent him below to repent of his conduct.

The second public bath erected under ordinance of Councils, was anchored in the Delaware at Almond-street wharf, at 7 o'clock last evening. It was witnessed by a number of members of Councils. The bath will be immediately thrown open to the public, and, judging from the desire shown by the people of the lower part of the city, will soon be taxed to its utmost capacity. The results attending the one at Otis-street wharf proves that the experiment is a perfect success."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no sales of any kind at the Exchange, yesterday, and no public transactions in suburban property took place anywhere in the vicinity of New-York. The sale at Greenburg, in Westchester County, consisting of twenty-five acres of ground, two dwelling-houses, graperies, &c., known as "Sunny Dell," advertised to be sold, on the ground, by JAMES M. MILLER, on Tuesday, was on that day postponed. The sale will, however, take place sometime during the present season at the Exchange. Today, should the weather prove fair, JOHNSON & MILLER'S Carlstadt, N. J., sale comes off, at which 575 building lots are to be disposed of. To convey purchasers to the property, a special train will leave the foot of Chambers-street at 12 M. Tickets, maps and all necessary information can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 35 Nassau-street.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Attorney-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 24.9x100	$30,000
Catharine-st., w. s., lot No. 90, 24.6x100x25x100, h. and l.	14,500
Delancey-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Pitt-st., 25x75	25,000
Leonard and Benson sts., n. e. cor., 42.6x62, h. and l.	44,000
Monroe-st., s. s., between Montgomery and Gouverneur sts., 23.6x92, exr. deed	9,000
Rivington-st., s. s., 75.7 ft. w. of Ridge-st., 25x102.11, h. and l.	28,250
Water-st., No. 341, South-st., No. 180, 25x200x22.4x200, English measurement, r. d.	29,700
7th-st., s. s., 237.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x90.10, h. and l.	14,000
16th-st., n. s., 313 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x92, ½ share	9,750
16th-st., n. s., 95.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 19x92, h. and l.	39,000
16th-st., n. s., 114.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 18.6x92, h. and l.	
16th-st., n. s., 119.3 ft. e. of Avenue A, 23.9x92, h. and l.	
56th-st., n. s., 74 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16x50.5	17,000
64th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	2,250
73d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2	2,500
89th-st., n. s., 212.16 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.8	6,500
110th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100	3,800
115th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x110x36.7x83.4, q. c.	nom.
121st-st., s. s., 415 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.10	1,000
1st-av. and 11th-st., s. w. corner, 23.7x64	20,000
1st-av., e. s., 98.9 ft. n. of 34th-st., 98.9x331x99x323	95,000
2d-av. and 55th-st., s. w. corner, 100.5x200	67,000
2d-av. and 55th-st., n. e. corner, 20.5x63, h. and l.	16,000
4th-av. and 65th-st., n. e. corner, 125.5x80x25x175x100.5x255	105,000
11th-av., e. s., 59.3 ft. n. of 42d-st., 19.9x100, h. and l.	10,500
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Butler-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Howard-av., 75x95x76.3x110.1, February, 1869	$350
Caton-place and Poplar-st., s. e. corner, 130.4x125x100x25x100x100x25x70.2x175x43.2x100.6	4,000
Chestnut-st., e. s., 166.4 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x69.7x25x80.1, foreclose	1,210
Clark-st., n. s., 144.10 ft. w. of Henry-st., 22.5x100, h. and l.	15,000
Clinton and Brush sts., n. e. corner, 20x90	675
Eckford and Nassau-av., n. e. corner, 100x100	6,000
Freeman-st., n. s., 99.4 ft. e. of Oakland-st., 23x100	1,500
Hopkins-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	6,000
Hopkins-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	
Luquer-st., n. s., 77 ft. e. of Henry-st., 25x107	1,375
Nassau-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Gold-st., 20x107.1	9,500
Pierrepont and Henry sts., s. w. corner, 37.6x100, hs. and ls.	52,000
Remsen-st., s. s., 55 ft. e. of Graham-av., 20x61, h. and l.	3,000
Rodney-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	7,000
Water-st., s. s., 55.6 ft. e. of Bridge-st., 22.2x100, h. and l., foreclosure	2,300
3d-st., n. e. s., 81 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 20x90	20,000
South 5th-st. and 2d-st., s. w. corner, 20x75	6,000
9th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100	750
13th-st., s. s., 289.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.8x100, h. and l.	4,500
18th-st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100	2,750
20th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100	1,800
29th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.2	600
Greene-av., s. s., 245 ft. e. of Classon-av., 20x75	5,400
Myrtle-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Schenck-st., 25x100	3,000
Nostrand-av., s. s., 97.9 ft. n. of Park-av., 75x215x97.9x444.2x249.9x24.9x5.11x3.9x535x27.3x215	30,000
Ellery-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 50x100	
Ellery-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 50x100	
Floyd-st., s. s., 153 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 52x100x50x100x30x200.11	
Floyd-st., s. s., 255 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 125x200x116.7x61.4x67x112.4	
Yates and Greene avs., n. e. corner, 80x60	4,500
Bay Ridge, 65th-st., n. e. s., 175 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 50x100.2	210
Bay Ridge, Yellow Hook and Fort Hamilton to Brooklyn road, n. s., 239.10 ft. w. of 3d-av., 28x100	448
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Frankfort-st., s. s., 111 ft. e. of Hamburg-place, 100x101	$1,000
2d-st., e. s., 233 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 25x80	1,500
Bank-st., s. s., adjoining E. Congar's, 22x58.10	6,000
West Orange.	
A. Kirkpatrick to D. Heald, 4 675-1,000 acres	$9,350
Jersey City.	
Erie-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of South 5th-st., 25x100	$3,500
Vreeland-st., e. s., 250 ft. s. of Carteret-av., 50x254	2,354
Lots Nos. 1 to 5, block 339, and 12 to 17, block 339 and 31 to 35, block 341, and 19 to 35, block 343, Mary Sisson's	15,970
Bayonne.	
Bayonne-av., n. e. s., 142 ft. s. e. of Avenue D, 190x100	$4,522
Avenue "D," n. s., 100 ft. w. of Huron-av., 142x100	15,584
Bayonne-av., n. e. s., 224 ft. s. e. of Avenue D, 190x100	
Union.	
Bergen line road, e. s., J. Geayer's, 75x100	$1,350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN stone houses and lots, in fee, Nos. 21 and 23 East 48th-st., near Madison-av.; medium size. Inquire on the premises or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-AV.—Fine four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22 x60x100; complete order; price reasonable; with or without furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, ON STATEN ISLAND—A beautiful place of 12¾ acres, situate 2¾ miles from either landing. The house is an ornamental brick cottage of twelve rooms; the grounds are underdrained, consisting of woods and lawn, a great variety of evergreen and fruit trees; good garden. Will be sold for two-thirds of its value to settle an estate. Apply to W. G. TALMAN, No. 18 Fletcher-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS AND HIGHLY-CULTIVATED farm, 112 acres, good improvements, well fruited, watered, timbered and fenced; convenient to depot, churches, schools, &c.; 1½ hours by Northern New-Jersey Railroad; $12,500; others, all sizes, prices and locations, for sale and exchange. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

RIVERDALE.—A PLACE OF EIGHT acres, with 1,700 feet of street front; house large; water, gas and burglar alarm. Apply to the owner on the premises, H. L. ATHERTON.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE TO LET.—This house probably is the most desirably located in this City (on Washington-square) for the attraction of desirable and genteel boarders. A large proportion of the rent will be taken by the present occupants in part payment for board for himself and family, in which are no small children. The house is very handsomely furnished throughout, more completely than houses generally rented for boarding-houses. It has never before been let for that purpose. No parties will be treated with who cannot furnish the best of recommendations as to respectability and responsibility, and who cannot furnish security if required. Possession given Sept. 1, or earlier if required. Address B. B. S., Box No. 195 general Post-office, with name, address and references.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE NO. 42 Sussex-st., Jersey City, four blocks from Cortlandt and Desbrosses street ferries; eleven rooms, in perfect order; finest location in the city. Apply to A. MCL. GREGORY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., (Darcy Building,) Jersey City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHNSON & MILLER'S
SPECIAL TRAIN
FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK,
will leave foot of Cortlandt-st.,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1870,
at 11:10 o'clock, A. M.
COLLATION AND BAND OF MUSIC, UNDER FINE TENTS, ON ARRIVAL,
after which
523 OF THE MOST DESIRABLE LOTS
ever offered, will be sold at auction, to the highest bidders, regardless of price.
THE VAN NUISE FARM,

situated almost in the centre of, and on the highest ground in the city, with excellent surroundings; streets all graded, and every lot ready for immediate use, must prove a profitable investment to purchasers at the coming sale. Livingston-av., bounding the farm on the south, and Remsen-av. running near its northerly line, are each fine wide thoroughfares. Powers, Howard, Talmadge, Ward, Lawrence, and Fulton sts., all laid down on the City Map, are opened, graded, and run through the property.

A volume could easily be written of the advantages of New-Brunswick, as a place of residence; situated on the Raritan River, in the finest agricultural portion of the State, the cost of living is fully twenty per cent. less than in New-York, or any of its adjacent cities, while its communication with the Metropolis is constant by twenty-eight daily trains. No place in Westchester County can be so readily reached, and at as low rates of commutation; viz: $85 per annum. New-Brunswick contains a population of 20,000. It has water and gas. Rutgers College, at which hundreds of our most popular divines, literary, and public men, received their scholastic education, is within sight of the property to be sold, as are also, twenty churches, scores of Grammar and free schools, etc., etc.

The coming sale will afford the best opportunity ever offered to secure lots and plots at reasonable prices in the most select portion of the city.

Half the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Title unquestionable.

Should the weather prove stormy the sale will take place the next fair day.

For information, maps, and railroad passes, apply to Johnson & Miller, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or to Rutsen Hardenburg, No. 139 George-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.
IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE
BY AUCTION OF
900 BUILDING LOTS AND PLOTS
IN THE CITY OF
SCRANTON, PENN.,
On TUESDAY, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, at Scranton, by
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.

Nine hundred beautifully-located building lots, of 23 to 26 feet 8 inches front by 150 to 160 feet in depth, on avenues 80 feet in width, each lot having a back outlet on street 20 feet wide.

These lots form the most beautiful portion of the city plot, gradually rising in slope several hundred feet, giving superb views from each of the blocks of many miles in extent.

For salubrity, beauty of its buildings, width of its avenues, together with its business and social advantages, Scranton offers rare inducements. From a population of about ten thousand twelve years ago, it now numbers upward of sixty thousand persons.

A mountain stream of large volume crosses the property at an elevation sufficient to supply abundantly all the city with the purest water for domestic or steam purposes.

The particular attention of manufacturers and others is invited to this rare opportunity for profitable investment. Coal can be had for about fifty cents per ton, and raw material and provisions at the lowest figures. Four or five trunk railroads centre here, being only four or five hours from New-York.

Terms of sale half cash, balance on liberal time, if desired, at six per cent. interest. Nuisances interdicted.

Further particulars at sale.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., New-York.
THURSDAY, Aug. 4,
At 1 o'clock, on the premises,
GREAT AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
575 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS
ON
THE BERRY FARM, AT CARLSTADT, N. J.
GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO BUY BEAUTIFUL SITES FOR HEALTHY, ECONOMICAL AND TASTEFUL COUNTRY HOMES.

This beautiful property is situated within 500 feet of the Carlstadt Depot, and only one-half mile from Rutherford Park Station. The ground is high; magnificent views are had in every direction for miles. Streets and avenues have been opened on the property, and every lot is available for immediate improvement. The communication with this City by the Erie and Hackensack Railroads is constant; yearly commutation $60, or ten cents per trip. A large and substantial stone mansion, conveniently arranged, with barn, shed, &c., will also be sold. Title perfect. The property has been in the possession of the Berry family for over 200 years, and is now for the first time offered at public sale.

Sale positive to the highest bidder.

Special trains from foot of Chambers-st. at 12 o'clock on the day of sale.

Free collation on arrival of the train.

If the weather is stormy, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

Terms easy. For maps and railroad tickets, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe,
through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. B. SWORDS,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
AMOS R. ENO,	WALTER BARNES,
JOHN WATSON,	HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	CHAS. H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. PALEN,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	JAMES B. AMES, Jr.,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	EGBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 141 BROADWAY, July 12, 1870.

At the annual election for Directors held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

FRED. SCHUCHARDT,	JAQUES GUEDIN,
ADRIAN ISELIN,	SAMUEL M. BECKLEY,
EDW. BURCKHARDT,	ALEX. M. AGNEW,
JAS. W. BEEKMAN,	R. M. SCHIEFFELIN,
N. W. STUYVESANT,	WM. H. GEBHARD,
WM. BLOODGOOD,	ROBT. STUYVESANT,
WM. F. CAREY, JR.,	JOHN D. BREZ,
GEO. A. ROBBINS,	FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
DAVID JONES,	JOHN R. SMITH,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,	BENJ. T. KISSAM,
EDWARD COOPER,	RICH'D M. HARISON,
WM. D. WADDINGTON,	E. H. AMMIDOWN,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI,	JOHN A. STEWART,
JOSIAH H. BURTON,	ALEX. N. GUNN,
HAMILTON BLYDENBURGH.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. D. WADDINGTON was unanimously re-elected President, and N. W. STUYVESANT Vice-President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R.
SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD.
PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

$1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.
MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
And for sale by the
BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

NEW-JERSEY SECURITIES.

$50,000 Improvement Bonds of PASSAIC COUNTY, 7 per cent., due 7 to 18 years. Debt of County, $140,000. Assessed valuation of taxable property, $26,000,000.

$50,000 PATERSON CITY BONDS, 7 per cent., due 1889, free of all taxes.

$40,000 NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, 7 per cent., due 1876.

$40,000 ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 7 per cent., due 1876.

For sale by O. E. WOOD, No. 23 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.
TOWN BONDS,
AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns
NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;
In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,
AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

FOR SALE.
N. Y. CITY RAILROAD STOCKS & BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK AND GASLIGHT STOCKS,
8 AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

including an extensive variety of Railroad Bonds and other securities, all of a first-class character, paying large dividends and interest, at low rates for profitable investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, which has been the established custom of this house for many years.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

O. E. WOOD, 23 NASSAU-ST.,
Offers for sale the following first-class
Railroad and Municipal Bonds:

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD, indorsed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due in 1885.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, due 1898, 7 per cent., first mortgage.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT, 9,000 acres per mile, April and October, 8 per cent., free.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND, 7 per cent.; road now earning more than interest on bonds and stock.

ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, six years, 7 per cent.; interest April and October in New-York.

NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, six years, 7 per cent., February and August.

ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) WAR BONDS, 7 per cent.

NEW-JERSEY STATE WAR 6 per cent. bonds.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TOWN BONDS.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL KINDS OF STATE, city, town and first mortgage railroad bonds; also, some first-class commercial paper. Apply at office Canada Mining Company, No. 31 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.
FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.
THE BALANCE
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH
AND
DENVER CITY
Railroad Company,
NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

These are a 30-year sinking fund bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New-York, London or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the line, including all descriptions of rolling stock and equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds; over

$1,500,000

has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information.

Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

$30,000
DETROIT CITY 7s.
$50,000
JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 8s.
For Sale by
WILKINS & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

DIVIDENDS.

38TH DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 172 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, JULY 30, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, free of tax, payable Aug. 1.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
Office of the
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 28, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURACE STOCKS
FOR SALE.
INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th of August proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and afterward at the office of the Company, in Cleveland.

The transfer-books will close on Aug. 1, and reopen Aug. 16 prox.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th-st. and 3d-av.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. will be paid to stockholders on demand.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until the 9th inst.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

LONG-ISLAND BANK,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 2, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable Aug. 3.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, payable Aug. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, 8th inst., till which date the transfer books are closed.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of August.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1870.

NOTICE—PAVING PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE.

The Commission appointed by "An act to provide for the paving of Pennsylvania-avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania-avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the north-west gate of the Capitol to the crossing of 15th-st. west. The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind; to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, including the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and in fact all information as to their construction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (Public No. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made; it is provided therein "that the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square yard." The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of sixty-five thousand (65,000) square yards.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. MICHLER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds and Works, United States Capitol, Washington, D. C.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, AUG. 5, AT 10 A. M., AT THE sales-room in Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn: Rose-wood pianos, mirrors, large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, china, velvet and other carpets, stoves, ice-boxes, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 4, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, 385 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st.—Right Rev. the Bishop of New-York will hold an ordination in this Church on FRIDAY, Aug. 5, at 10½ A. M., when Samuel Osgood, D. D., will be admitted to the Diaconate.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,800 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1870.

THE FIRM OF SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

HENRY N. SMITH,
JAY GOULD,
HENRY H. MARTIN,
JAMES B. BACH.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of lawful business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of WILLARD, MARTIN & BACH; the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Stock Brokerage business, wholly on commission, including the buying and selling, on commission, of stocks, bonds, gold and securities. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are as follows: General partners—EDWARD K. WILLARD, HENRY H. MARTIN, of the City of New York, and JAMES B. BACH, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York. Special partners—WILLIAM M. TWEED, JAY GOULD and HENRY N. SMITH, all of said City of New-York. The amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock is as follows: WILLIAM M. TWEED, one hundred thousand dollars, in cash; JAY GOULD, one hundred thousand dollars, in cash; and HENRY N. SMITH, one hundred thousand dollars in cash. The partnership is to commence on the 1st day of August, 1870, and will terminate on the 31st day of July, 1875.

EDWARD K. WILLARD, HENRY H. MARTIN, JAMES B. BACH, General partners.
JAY GOULD, WILLIAM M. TWEED, HENRY N. SMITH, Special partners.
U. S. Rev. stamps, 10c. canceled.

NOTICE.

No. 36 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 30, 1870.

The firm of SCHUYLER & DUMONT was dissolved by the death of SMITH A. SCHUYLER on the 27th inst.

ROBT. DUMONT.

No. 36 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1870.

I have this day associated with me ROBERT S. DUMONT, and will continue the Custom-house Brokerage business under the firm name and style of ROBERT DUMONT & SON.

ROBT. DUMONT.

THE FIRM OF E. K. WILLARD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1870.
E. K. WIDLARD.
G. WILLARD.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1870.

JULIETTE RAYMOND, E. D. MORGAN, Administrators.
ja27-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. GAYNOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Robert Gillen, Attorney, No. 80 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 3d day of February, 1870.

CHARLOTTE A. GAYNOR, Executrix.
EDWARD F. GAYNOR, Executor.
f10-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Mahlon Apgar, one of the Executors, No. 73 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 27th day of June, 1870.

MARY ELIZABETH ANDREWS,
MAHLON APGAR,
SAMUEL TOOKE.
je30-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER I. NEVIUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 11 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1870.

GEORGE L. NEVIUS,
JOHN F. NEVIUS,
Executors, &c.
je30-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALIBURTON FALES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 24 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1870.

SAML. W. BRIDGHAM, Executor.
je9-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAINT ROSE REYNAL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 67 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1870.

JEAN PIERRE JULES REYNAL, Executor.
mh17-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOD GIBSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office at the store of Wood Gibson, Jr., No. 793 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1870.

JAMES BLAKLEY, Executor.
mh17-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 31 Corlears-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of June, 1870.

ROBERT W. BOOTMAN, Administrator, &c.
je23-1aw6mTh*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROCLAMATION.

Rewards are hereby offered in relation to the murder of Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN, that occurred between the hours of midnight of the 28th of July, and 3 o'clock of the 29th of July, at No. 12 West 23d-st., opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Whoever committed it probably had his clothing blood-stained, and took possession of three diamond studs in plain gold setting, with screw sockets, also an old-fashioned gold sun-dial watch, Myer Tobias, maker, opens on inside to set the hands; also a stem-winding Jurgensen gold watch, number 7,421, and also a gold anchor hunting stem-winding watch, number 5,657, Edward Perregaux, maker; also gold link chain and seal, with monogram B. N.; and he used as one iron weapon for the killing what is known as a ship-carpenter's "dog."

For any information, direct or indirect, or however slight, which may eventually result in the most material aid to an arrest of the murderer, the sum of $5,000 reward will be paid to the informer, and communications treated confidentially.

For the recovery of either of the watches, or the chain, or any one of the studs, unless they were found abandoned, and although such recovery may not eventually obtain the arrest of the murderer, $2,500 will be paid independently of the first offer.

These offers are not only guaranteed by the family of the late Mr. Nathan, but the members of it authorize me to offer in addition twice the above specified amounts in each of the specified cases. Address Superintendent Jourdan, or

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
JULY 29, 1870.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AT HALF PRICE. Saratoga Style. Neapolitan Hats. Dress Hats, $6, worth $12. Bonnets, elegant, real lace, at half price. BINNS' Millinery No. 647 Broadway. Upstairs. Save this.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3	Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 4	Tripoli, Thursday, Aug. 25
Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10	Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31
China, Wednes., Aug. 17	Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1
Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 18	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris....................$145, gold.

Return tickets....................$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return tickets....................$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
Australia......Sat., Aug. 6	Tyrian......Wed., Aug. 3
Columbia......Sat., Aug. 13	Sidonian......Wed., Aug. 10
Europa......Sat., Aug. 20	Britannia......Wed., Aug. 17
India......Sat., Aug. 27	Caledonia......Wed., Aug. 24
Cambria......Sat., Sept. 3	Iowa......Wed., Aug. 31
Anglia......Sat., Sept. 10	Dacian......Wed., Sept. 7
	Dorian......Wed., Sept. 14

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAU	SATURDAY, Sept. 17

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 12:30 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Aug. 6, 2 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)	Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Aug. 20, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12 M.

ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.

VIRGINIA, Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

DENMARK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.

Steerage passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY, Aug. 10, at 4 P. M.

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE, Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN, Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.

COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN, Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 5—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Aug. 4.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 3, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS......Aug. 4

MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau. Aug. 11

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS......Aug. 18

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

JOHN BISSELL, NO. 178 BROADWAY, Counselor, Notary Public, and duly appointed Commissioner for all the States. United States Passports issued. Indispensable for travelers.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents. Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. G. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.

The magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING of new depot, the largest in America.—The splendid steamers of this line will hereafter leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton sts., EVERY AFTERNOON (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock; West 34th-st., 6:15. Fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reductions to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. Excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, $5. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points in the morning trains which leave Albany and Troy. N. B.—On and after the 1st of September the fare on this line will be reduced to 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 31st......8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 31st......5:00 P. M.
Monday, 1st......7:00 A. M.	Monday, 1st......11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 2d......7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 2d......11:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 3d......8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 3d......12:00 M.
Thursday, 4th......9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 4th......1:00 P. M.
Friday, 5th......9:30 A. M.	Friday, 5th......1:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.

I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DELIA MAYER and JOSEPH ROSENBLATT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Delia Mayer and Joseph Rosenblatt, of the County of New-York and of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register, at No. 44 Wall-st., in said district, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN LODER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Benjamin Loder, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1870.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney, No. 21 Park-row, New-York. jy28-law3wTh*

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery and printing. Prices low.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 38TH-ST.

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,

will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.

J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,

(formerly M. Churchill's school,)

Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,

Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.

Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,

OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.

MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.

School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to D. A. WOLF, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

THE NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL for Boys, No. 1,193 Broadway, (Apollo Hall Building,) Rooms Nos. 12 and 13.—Fits for Cornell, Princeton, Columbia, Wesleyan, Harvard, New-York School of Mines, and any other College, but especially for Yale and the Sheffield Scientific School, New-Haven. Well established and equipped, earnest and thorough. Takes pupils at any age or time. Address

Rev. H. M. COLTON, Principal, Middletown, Conn., till Sept. 1.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them; the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CAR-MEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTI-tute, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARD-ING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,

And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,

Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The next term commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.

Personal application after Sept. 5.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A.—LESPINASSE FORT WASHING-TON INSTITUTE.—For young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. Circulars at the office of G. Lespinasse, No. 25 Pine-st.

WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870.

Address as above.

A CLERGYMAN (M. A.) WILL PRE-PARE a few pupils for business or college; unexceptionable references. Address PRECEPTOR, Box No. 29, Station F, New-York.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER, a Normal graduate, desires a situation in the Eastern, Middle or Southern States as teacher of penmanship, higher mathematics, higher English, &c; would take charge of an academy; recommendations given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 142 *Times* Office, New-York City.

TEACHERS WANTED—LADIES, CATHOLIC, speaking Spanish, to go to South America; one as principal of a normal school, and one of a college. Address, stating terms, experience, and ability and references, his Excellency M. R. GARCIA, Lake Oscawana, near Peekskill, N. Y.

A LADY WELL QUALIFIED AND EX-perienced in teaching, would like a position in an academy or public school, to teach higher English and mathematics, or French, German and object lessons; will accept a place at the South. Address, stating terms, Box No. 135 Saugerties Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE OF A first-class institution, desires a situation as teacher in a family or seminary; competent to teach piano, Latin, elementary French and English. Address Box No. 23 Pittsfield, Mass.

A FRENCH LADY, (PROTESTANT,) lately from Europe, and who has had considerable experience in teaching, desires to give lessons in the French language, either in schools or private families. Address Box No. 367 Post-office, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 29, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received by the undersigned at No. 339 Canal-street, New-York City, until 12 o'clock, M., on Thursday, the 4th day of August next, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, the articles named in the following list:

3,200 pairs 3 pt. white Mackinac Blankets, to measure, 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.

1,600 pairs 2½ pt. white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.

2,700 pairs 3 pt. scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.

2,400 pairs 2½ pt. scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.

250 pairs 2 pt. scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.

2,700 pairs 3 pt. indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.

1,550 pairs 2½ pt. indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.

1,000 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.

10,000 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.

7,000 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.

175 dozen 8-4 Plaid Woolen Shawls.

210,000 yards 64 Square Standard Prints.

50,000 Indigo Blue Drilling, (best quality.)

25,000 yards ¾ Good Ticking.

10,000 yards Indigo and Grey-mixed Satinets.

6,000 yards Hickory Shirting.

180,000 yards Standard Brown Sheeting, 4-4.

10,000 yards Heavy Cotton Duck, (for tents.)

18,000 yards Linsey.

25,000 yards Heavy Blue Twilled Flannel.

27,000 yards Heavy Red Twilled Flannel.

8,000 Hickory Shirts.

12,000 Red Flannel Shirts.

1,350 dozen Men's Heavy Wool Socks.

575 dozen Women's Heavy Wool Hose.

500 dozen Children's Heavy Wool Hose.

800 dozen plaid Cotton Handkerchiefs, (large.)

8,500 pounds of Yarn, assorted colors.

800 dozen Standard make, six-cord Spool Cotton, 200 yards, white or black.

800 dozen standard make, three-cord, enameled Spool Cotton, 200 yards, white or black.

1,000 pounds Linen Thread, standard, Nos. 25 and 30.

*4,000 Men's Coats.

4,000 Men's Pants.

800 pair Men's Shoes.

400 pair Women's Shoes.

200 pair Children's Shoes.

5,000 Hats, either black or gray felt, black wool or military.

220 dozen Cast Steel Axes, 3 to 3½ pounds.

170 dozen Cast Steel Half Axes, 2 to 3 pounds.

1,500 Tinned Iron Kettles, 4, 6, 8 quarts.

4,000 Fry-pans, usual size for Indians.

400 dozen Tin-pans, pressed, 2, 4 and 6 quarts.

500 dozen Iron Table-spoons.

850 dozen Tin Cups, pints.

1,300 dozen Butcher-knives, cast steel, 6 inch blade, ebony handles.

150 dozen Tin Pails, 6 to 12 quarts, no covers.

90 dozen Hoes.

300 dozen Tin Plates.

330 dozen Ax-handles.

170 dozen Half Ax-handles.

20,000 pounds Tobacco.

Parties bidding are required to furnish a sample of each article bid for. The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require none or a greater or less quantity of any of the articles than that specified in the above list, at the prices proposed.

All bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or, if that is not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

Payments will be made for goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated July 29, 1870, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed (here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in New-York on or before the 20th day of August next; and if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within five days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated July 29, 1870, and in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

E. S. PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[Philadelphia *Press* and *Enquirer*, and *Washington Chronicle* and *Republican*, please copy and send bills to Office Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.]

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,

G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE.

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO GENTLEMEN, WILLING TO room together, will find a neatly-furnished front room in a private family, near Fulton Ferry. Also, a back parlor, suitable for a single gentleman; terms low. Apply at No. 135 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 8 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av., in a French family, first-class board for gentlemen and ladies or single gentlemen.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO ROOMS WITHout board in a private family for a single gentleman. Address, stating terms, Post-office Box No. 4,105.

BOARDING.—GOOD ROOMS AND FIRST-class board at No. 227 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PRIVATE family, one mile from depot, thirty-nine miles from City by Harlem Railroad; high ground, plenty of shade, good table and convenient rooms. Address Box No. 10 Post-office, Bedford Station, Westchester Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON, N. Y.,

Opposite West Point.

Good rooms can now be secured at this pleasant house. Terms moderate.

G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL.

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

PARK HOUSE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Four elegant rooms to let for the balance of the season; good table and all appointments first-class; terms moderate; easy of access by Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to J. W. HOWELL, Bloomfield, or to Lyman A. Jacobus & Co., No. 139 Duane-st., New-York.

NEPTUNE HOUSE—NEW ROCHELLE—Will remain open late into October to accommodate many that wish to be convenient to the City. Distance, 17½ miles per New-Haven Railroad. Trains running almost every hour. W. L. FISH.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
NO. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work, as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following work:

No. 1. For paving Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.

No. 2. For paving Thirteenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.

No. 3. For paving Forty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 4. For paving Forty-sixth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.

No. 5. For paving Sixteenth-street, from Avenue C to First-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 6. For paving Fifteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 7. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 8. For paving Fifty-fourth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 9. For paving Fifty-fifth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 10. For paving Fifty-sixth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

No. 11. For sewer in Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

No. 12. For sewer in Hudson-street, between Canal and Vestry streets.

No. 13. For sewer in Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

No. 14. For sewer in Thirty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

No. 15. For sewer in Greenwich-street, between Barrow and Morton streets, and Weehawken-street, between Christopher and West Tenth streets.

No. 16. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 1,) from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street.

No. 17. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 2,) from Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street.

No. 18. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 3,) from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

No. 19. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Ninth-avenue to Riverside Park.

No. 20. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.

No. 21. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Sixty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.

No. 22. For curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

No. 23. For curb, gutter, and flagging Mangin-street, from Stanton to Houston-street.

No. 24. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Seventy-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.

No. 25. For flagging Avenue A, from Seventeenth to Twenty-fourth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several departments:

First Department.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, 59.

Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, 54.

Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, 32.

Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, 83.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District-Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway." JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

HAMILTON, Ontario, 25th July, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING VES-SELS FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.—Sealed proposals addressed to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C., will be received until noon, Aug. 20, for building one steam propeller of 250 tons, O. M., and one of 70 tons, O. M., of iron.

Also, for two schooners of 80 tons, O. M., of wood.

Bids will be received and considered for building the hulls of the two propellers of wood, and the hulls of the two schooners of iron.

General plans and specifications of the vessels can be had by applying by letter to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, as above.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000 BROUGHT IN CASH BY a competent business man, can buy a third partnership, (with two others now working,) in a new but profitable manufacture in this City—the article in universal use. The $2,000 not needed so much as the right man. Come to-morrow or next day, from 10 to 1, to No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 12.

THE COLUMBIA STEAM FLOUR MILLS FOR SALE—No. 4 Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, in complete running order. For terms and particulars, apply to E. L. PEROT, on the premises, or No. 17 Broadway, New-York.

AN OPPORTUNITY OF SECURING a good income is offered to a gentleman who can command $200 to $300; no risk. Apply at the Central Agency, No. 337 Broome-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY IN WEST-chester County, where there is none but Protestant American servants, an English, Scotch or American Protestant girl or woman to do kitchen-work; she must be a good, plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply immediately, in person or by letter, to Mr. MELDRUM, Room No. 3, No. 137 Broadway.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., wanted servants, both experienced and girls lately landed, for situations in City and country.

WANTED—BY A DRY-GOODS JOBBING-house, an experienced salesman in the underwear department. Address Post-office Box No. 2,322, stating experience and salary wanted, with references.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTED with pharmacy. Inquire at 128th-st. and 3d-av., (Boston road.)

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 8 Fletcher-st. up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.

THRONGS TURNED AWAY.

EMMET

as

FRITZ VON VANDERSLINKINSTOFFEN, THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,

in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of

FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!

EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!

EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!

EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!

The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION.

EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

APOLLO HALL.

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.

Gen. FERRERO begs to inform the public that the BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN for the COMING SEASON. Great improvements have been made in every department, suggested by past experience, making this establishment the finest and most complete in the City. Office open until 10 P. M. each day.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.

$31,000.

FIVE DAYS.

THREE RACES EACH DAY,

commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 4.

Robins' Stakes, $4,250, heats of 2 miles, 25 entries, and Three other races, with Gentlemen's Cup race.

LAST DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 6.

Hurdle handicap, 2 miles, 8 hurdles.

Restoration Stakes, $6,500, 4-mile heats, 15 entries.

Tweed Purse, $1,000.

AMOS ROBINS, President.

WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT will leave Pier No. 28 Murray-st., North River, at 6¾ A. M., 9¾ A. M. and 11 o'clock A. M., returning when the races are over. Passengers will reach the course in less than two hours.

NARRAGANSET STEAM-SHIP CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

On the race days at Long Branch, on SATURDAY, July 30, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY following, the trains connecting at Sandy Hook with steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 11 A. M., will not stop at Highlands and Seabright, as usual, but proceed direct to Long Branch and the Race-course at Oceanport. Fare to the Race-course $1. JAS. FISK, JR., President.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by

CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.

10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.

11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.

3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.

4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.

6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.

8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.

3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12¼ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.

On SATURDAYS, the 12¼ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAIL-ROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:03 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING,

leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

FOURTH WEEK

of the wonderful artist

KATHI LANNER

and her incomparable

VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE.

Production of the new Comic Ballet Pantomime,

SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.

STILA....................KATHI LANNER

To commence with the popular Melange,

THE NATIONS,

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE.—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the Matinees will be discontinued.

Seats secured in advance at the box-office, also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY EVENING AUG. 15,

with

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,

in his world-renowned character of

"RIP VAN WINKLE,"

in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.

On the following and every Saturday evening will be produced a dramatization, in three acts, of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S EXQUISITE POEM OF THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

The box-sheet will be opened on Monday, Aug. 8, at the Theatre, and at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, when seats may be secured six days in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.

No. 585 Broadway.

FOURTH WEEK

Of continued success of the

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,

EVERY EVENING, and

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

INTERNATIONAL CONTEST FOR THE CHALLENGE CUP.

SPECIAL GRAND EXCURSION

to witness the race between the celebrated yachts of the NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB and the famous yacht CAMBRIA, of the ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB, winner of the late ocean race.

The gorgeous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will be withdrawn from the Long Branch route (for one day only) on MONDAY, Aug. 8, 1870, and will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 A. M.; foot of 34th-st., North River, at 9:30 A. M., touching at the lower landing of the Staten Island Ferry, near the Club-house, before and after the race. Returning, landing at 34th-st. first, and thence to Pier No. 28 North River.

Through the courtesy of the NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, the PLYMOUTH ROCK will be assigned a SPECIAL STATION IN THE LINE, enabling excursionists to have a full and unobstructed view of the START, thence following the yachts around the flag-boats back to the stake-boat.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION,

TWO DOLLARS.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SATURDAYS.—FISHING BANKS.—THE new and stanch steam-boat FLORENCE will leave Warren-st., Pier No. 29, on Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27, at 8:30 A. M., returning at 4 P. M. Bait, lines and refreshments. No intoxicating liquors sold.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and sewing, in a private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 133 West 28th-st., new No. 133

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at her last place, No. 63 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small American family; wages no object. Call at No. 16 Forsyth-st., first floor, Room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl, a situation as waitress and chamber-maid in a small family, or chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at or address No. 421 East 14th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker; can give best City reference. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, competent Scotch Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands her business fully; baking, &c.; good reference. Can be seen at No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl to do plain cooking and coarse washing, or to do laundress' work; no objection to a short distance in the country; good references. Call at 58th-st., second door from 3d-av., south side.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of recommended professed and other cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses of all nations, houseworkers, young girls, and those lately landed.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands plain cooking thoroughly; is a thorough washer and ironer; refers to her last place, where she lived two years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED young woman, a situation as first-class waitress, or will do chamber-work and waiting; understands the care of silver, making salads, &c., in the best manner. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH laundress; can do French fluting, ladies' fine muslins, and everything appertaining to the business in the best manner; City or country; has the best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; excellent City recommendations. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address No. 227 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or waiting alone; best City reference. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 227 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation; country or City; is a first-class cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, &c.; good references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamber-work or to take care of children. Call for two days at No. 339 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and laundress; understands fine washing and ironing and fancy French fluting; good references. Call at No. 400 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as waitress or chamber-maid in a small, private family; good City reference. Call at No. 240 1st-av., in the milk depot.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable person, as child's nurse; is willing to do chamber-work; can furnish first-class City and country references. Call at No. 27 Rutgers-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as laundress; is fully competent; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 503 East 15th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS WANTS ladies', gents' and family washing and fluting; good reference. Apply at No. 234 East 38th-st., third floor, west side.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, BOARDing-houses, private families, can be supplied with the best help at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and driver, and has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is strictly sober and obliging; best City reference. Address O. X., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; thoroughly conversant with his duties in all branches; four years' unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Call or address, for two days, H. J., 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address HENRY, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as coachman and groom; first-class references. Address A. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as teamster on a farm; understands the care of horses and is a good plowman; has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family, by a young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City reference given. Address T. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE SCOTCHMAN, A situation as first-class coachman and groom, or would assist in gardening if required. Best references. Call at 427 East 17th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man, with first-class City references. Address or call on WAITER, No. 42 King-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR American coachman, accustomed to work inside or out, and an excellent, experienced City driver. Call or address S., No. 147 Grand-st., New-York.

THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

Propitious Weather and an Immense Attendance.

Oysterman Wins the Steeple-Chase, O'Donnell's Filly the West End Hotel Stakes, and Helmbold the Two-Mile-Heat Race.

The weather, so often inclined to be fickle, and while smiling one moment to frown the next, was exceedingly considerate yesterday. To be sure the sun was a trifle warm, but before the racing began it took up its position behind the clouds, only looking out occasionally to remind one of its presence. The cooling shower which fell in the latter part of the afternoon did not begin until the races were over, so that it was rather welcome than otherwise.

The attendance on the third day of the racing at Monmouth Park confirmed our previously-expressed opinion as to the popularity and good management of this new course. The grand stand was rendered gorgeous by the gay attire of fair maids and gallant cavaliers, who apparently enjoyed exceedingly the sports of the hour. During the intervals between the different races the ladies amused themselves in the usual manner, with fanning and flirting and laughing and cheering, talking "horse" very wisely, and, it must be added, with betting—"harmless" betting, of course—a box of gloves *versus* a box of cigars; MALLARD'S choicest bonbons against LORILLARD'S best brands; a basket of flowers against a box of perfumery, and so on *ad infinitum.* "Harmless" was the betting, of course, or the ladies would never have indulged in it. Turn-outs of all kinds and patterns, from the prancing six-in-hand to the unpretentious countryman's conveyance; the handsome landau and the venerable "one-horse shay" stood side by side within the vast inclosure. There were at least 30,000 persons present, including a numerous horde of boot-blacks. Every arrangement for comfort and convenience was provided by the Association; neither the outward nor the inward man was allowed to suffer. A large and efficient Police force maintained order and continually strove to impress upon the citizen's mind a due respect and veneration for the country's, and New-Jersey's laws, of which it was the guardian and preserver. But an admirable rule of the Association prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors on the ground, so that one of the most objectionable features of a race-course was in a great measure avoided. Accordingly, the Police had but little for their hands to do, although yesterday, an individual momentarily beside himself, picked his own pocket, and then shouted "stop thief," giving the Westons of the *gendarmerie* a chance to display their agility. The gentleman was afterward considerably subdued when, like the old lady who hunted for the spectacles on her nose, he found the missing *portemonnaie* in another pocket, and he wisely turned the laugh at his expense by ordering iced coffee for the mockers, also at his expense. The feature of yesterday's racing was of course the steeple-chase, and high sport it was. Think how much of added interest it must have to the minds of ordinary people, when they reflect how easy it would be for a rider or a horse to end suddenly his mortal career; how probable it is that a gallant steed may refuse to jump when his jockey don't, and that the little disagreement between the pair may lead to a fine exhibition of "ground and lofty tumbling." But these minor considerations apart, a steeple-chase is an exciting spectacle, and the one yesterday, closely contested as it was, proved unusually interesting. Up hill and down, over fence and wall, leaping ditches and gulleys, now close at hand, now gone from sight, sped the horses with thousands of interested eyes watching their course. Among the large numbers present were many dear to the hearts of New-Yorkers, and some also held in the same estimation by their pockets. Many were there for whom the trump of fame has not yet been blown, and who, consequently, had to do their own trumping. Among other prominent names we may mention Gen. Blair, Gen. Van Vliet, Gen. Stockton, Gen. Buford, Lester Wallack, Edwin Adams, Alderman Lawrence Jerome, looking feeble and thin after his yachting trip, L. W. Jerome, J. G. Bennett, Jr., Aug. Belmont, Dr. Helmbold, Mr. Travers, Mr. Littell, and a host of magnates of the turf, with John Hoey, J. Fisk, Pay-master Cunningham, U. S. A., and many other gentlemen.

In view, then, of the enthusiasm, the large and daily-increasing attendance, the absence of any serious accidents, the good order prevailing and the excellent arrangements, we feel warranted in speaking of the races at the new course, so far, as having been both successful and enjoyable.

The Racing.

Excellent as was the character of the racing on the two previous days of the Long Branch meeting, yet the sport of yesterday, the third day, surpassed both in interest and excitement. A steeple-chase is invariably a "sure card" with managers of a race-course, and this is especially the case on a New-Jersey race-course. Every one remembers the vast crowds that were accustomed to gather on that pleasantest though far from most fashionable of race-tracks, the Paterson Course, when such genuine turfmen as Messrs. ABE GODWIN, BOUDINOT COLT, WILLIAM and HENRY TOLER, and the lamented RICHARD CHISWELL, held the reins of management, and DENIS REEDY with *Zigzag*, and GEORGE PEPPER with *Nannie Craddock*, were in themselves a host, sufficient to attract thousands of Jersey men and women to witness their contests across country and over hurdles. New-Jersey is essentially a race-loving State, and great and unqualified as has been the success of Monmouth Park in its inaugural meeting, we feel assured that so farseeing and shrewd a business manager as Mr. JNO. CHAMBERLIN has proved himself to be in his management of this re-union, will cultivate more than has been done on this occasion the patronage of the residents of a State which gave the American turf the world-renowned racer *Fashion.* The steeple-chase of yesterday brought out three old antagonists to do battle over the "three miles of a fair hunting course," as the programme styled it, and it certainly was as good a course as could be looked for under the circumstances; infinitely superior, indeed, to the puzzling course invented at Saratoga, which was a Cretan labyrinth equally to the jockeys of the horses engaged in it, and to the Clerk of the Course who originally planned it. *Bohannon, Oysterman* and *Lobelia* alone started; MORRIS, who had entered, declining to accept the weight imposed for him by the handicapper. *Lobelia*, as we expected, found that three miles and twenty-nine jumps were too much for her, and her lessee must now have discovered that steeple-chasing is not her forte, and that the mare, and not HUGHEY GAFFNEY was to blame for the loss of the steeple-chase at Saratoga. She fell at the water jump on the second circuit, and injured herself so much that she took no further part in the race, which *Oysterman* won in the easiest style possible, thus recompensing Col. MCDANIELS and CLEMENT ALLOWAY for the disappointment he caused them in the hurdle race at Saratoga.

The two-year-old race for the West End Hotel Stakes, carrying 100 pounds, one mile, had thirty-one subscribers, and five runners out of the lot. It was won by Mr. JOHN O'DONNELL'S gray filly by *Lightning*, dam by *Sovereign*, the victress in the Saratoga Stakes, beating KEENE RICHARDS' bay colt by *Knight of St. George* out of *John Kilgour's* dam; FRANK BISSICK'S highly-thought-of and racing-like brother to *Abdel Kader*; Mr. LITTELL'S smart-looking little filly *Rattan*, the winner of the Flush Stakes at Saratoga, and Mr. JEROME'S promising daughter of *Kentucky* and *Gilda*, who failed to get away on anything like even terms with the others, owing to the judges tapping the drum for a start, and simultaneously ringing the bell for a recall. The winner got off behind the two leaders, but her fine turn of speed brought her to the front on the last quarter, and she won easily by two lengths, at the finish. The stake was worth $2,350, which with the $3,350, the value of the Saratoga Stakes, makes the winnings of this promising filly in her only two engagements so far, foot up to $5,700. It is to be hoped that Mr. O'DONNELL will now give his flying filly a name, as indeed he promised he would do if she proved successful in this race.

The two-mile-heat race was deprived of the interest that would otherwise have been attached to it, by the presence of the seemingly invincible namesake of the celebrated Broadway chemist, HELMBOLD. In both heats, *Helmbold* made the semblance of a race with him, but racing men well knew that the gallant chesnut was running under a hard pull, and could easily, if ROBINSON had given him his head, have come away by himself, and "won in a walk."

The race to-day for the Robbin's Stake, named after the esteemed President of the New-Jersey Senate and Long Branch Racing Association, promises to be one of extraordinary interest. The race is in two-mile heats, for a purse of $3,000, and the prospective meeting of *Kingfisher*, the winner of the Belmont Stakes at Jerome Park and the Travers' Stakes at Saratoga, with *Enquirer*, the renowned son of *Leamington*, who won the opening race at this meeting, the Continental Hotel Stakes, gives additional interest to the contest. Both horses have hosts of friends, and both will carry an immense amount of money in this race, should both come to the post in first-class condition.

THE STEEPLE CHASE.

This was for a purse of $1,500, for horses of all ages, across three miles of a fair hunting country. The winner was entitled to $1,000, the second to $300, and the third to $200. The runners were *Lobelia*, 143 pounds, ridden by MURPHY; *Sir Joseph*, (the newly named *Bohannon*,) 154 pounds, ridden by his owner Capt. ELWES; *Oysterman, Jr.*, 150 pounds, ridden by ALLOWAY. We cannot describe the course run, but it was all visible from the grand stand, and the twenty-nine jumps comprised hurdles, fences, posts and rails, water jumps, &c. *Bohannon* and *Oysterman* had the race to themselves, for *Lobelia*, except for a short distance on the first circuit, was out of it; the other two making a magnificent contest, which afforded unbounded delight to the lookers on. In some parts of the race, these two competitors were side by side, and took the leaps simultaneously, but on the last circuit of the inclosure *Bohannon* made a blunder, and *Oysterman* speedily opened such a wide gap that he never lost the advantage thus obtained, and won by twenty lengths from *Bohannon*, *Lobelia* not going over the course. Time—8:28½.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple-chase handicap; for all ages; about three miles over a fair hunting course; purse, $1,500; first horse, $1,000; second horse, $300; third horse, $200; to name and close at 1 P. M., 1st August; weights to be announced on the morning of the 2d, and acceptances to be made at the course at 1 o'clock P. M.

McDaniels & Alloway, b. h. Oysterman, Jr., aged, by Oysterman, d. by Phil. Brown, 150 pounds........ 1
C. B. Elwes, b. g. Sir Joseph (late Bohannon) by Simon Keaton, dam by Boston, 154 pounds.......... 2
James Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Capitola, 143 pounds............ 0
Time—8:28½.

THE WEST END HOTEL STAKES.

The second race was for two-year-olds, $60 each, play or pay, to carry 100 pounds, one mile, with a purse of $1,000 added by the proprietors of the above-named hotel, had thirty-one subscribers and five runners. These were *Abdel Koree*, a full brother to *Abdel Kader*, *Rattan*; O'DONNELL'S gr. f. by *Lightning*; KEENE RICHARDS' b. c. by *Knight of St. George*, and L. W. JEROME'S ch. f. by *Kentucky*, dam *Gilda*. O'DONNELL'S filly, on the strength of her winning the Saratoga Stakes was made a great favorite, selling for $800; *Abdel Koree*, $325; *Jerome*, $115; *Rattan*, $55, and *Richards*, $40. The last named colt took the lead, after a start in which the drum was tapped and bell rung together, but was quickly deprived of it by *Rattan*, who made the running for half a mile with RICHARDS' colt in close attendance at her saddle-girths, and the favorite waiting two lengths behind. Turning into the homestretch, O'DONNELL'S filly shot to the front and the race was over, for she galloped home an easy winner by two lengths, RICHARDS' filly second, two lengths before *Rattan*, and JEROME'S filly, who had got off a long way behind the others, under a misapprehension of it being a start, last. Time—1:49¾.

SECOND RACE.—West End Hotel (formerly Stetson House) Stakes. For two-year olds, to carry 100 pounds. One mile. Subscription, $50, play or pay. Purse $1,000, of which $200 to second horse, the contribution of Messrs. SYKES, GARDNER & Co., proprietors of West End Hotel.

John O'Donnell's gr. f. by Lightning, dam by imp. Sovereign.......... 1
A. Keene Richards' b. c. by imp. Knight of St. George, out of the dam of John Kilgour.......... 2
M. A. Littell's ch. f. Rattan, by Lexington, dam Lizzie Morgan.......... 3
F. Bissicks' ch. c. Abdel Koree, own brother of Abdel Kader.......... 4
L. W. Jerome's ch. f. Gilda, by Kentucky.......... 5
Time—1:49¾.

THE TWO-MILE-HEAT RACE.

This was for a purse of $1,000, had four runners—*Helmbold, Viley, Leland*, and *Gerald*. So certain was *Helmbold's* winning considered, that pools were sold without him; *Leland* bringing $240; *Viley* $230; and *Gerald* $205. *Helmbold* won the first heat in 3:47¾, and the second in 3:57½; *Gerald* second on both, and *Leland*, in the last heat beating *Viley* for the $100 for third horse.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $1,000, for all ages. Heat of two miles. First horse, $700; second horse, $200; third horse, $100.

W. R. Babcock's ch. c. Helmbold, four years, by Australian.......... 1 1
John Broughan's bl. g. Jerold, by Mickey Free, dam by Yorkshire, six years.......... 2 2
H. C. Lloyd's b. h. Viley, five years, by Uncle Vic, dam imp. Silver Star.......... 3 4
J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Leland, by Lightning, dam by imp. Yorkshire.......... 4 3
Time—3:47¾, 3:51½.

Great Fire in the Long Island Woods—Thousands of Acres Burnt Over, and Thousands of Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

The fire which started Tuesday, near Speonk, and which threatened to spread in the pine woods of the island, has realized the worst fears of the people, and from eight to ten miles square of forest has already been burned, with a probability that as much more territory will be overrun. The origin of the fire is thus explained: Some farmers were burning a tract of newly-cleared land, and had taken the usual precaution to plow a number of furrows around it, but owing to the unusual drouth and the high wind, the fire very soon overleaped the bounds and set the entire forest in a blaze. It first ran north-east in the direction of Riverhead until the wind changed, and yesterday burnt in a southerly course toward the villages on the south side of the island. The fire had nearly reached Speonk at noon. The country became alarmed and a large force of men turned out to fight the devouring.

German Mass-Meeting in Elizabeth—A Patriotic Aid Society Started.

The Germans of Elizabeth and vicinity, held, at Washington Hall, last evening, the first grand mass-meeting of their organization.

Dr. BROWN, of Elizabeth, called the meeting to order, and acted as its Chairman. The object of the gathering was stated to be not political or partisan, but to express sympathy for Germany in the war. It was understood not to be a meeting in aid of the Prussians against the French, but purely for the aid of Germans who may be called to suffer in defense of fatherland. Among the speakers who addressed the meeting were Dr. VAN HOLTZT, one of the Executive Committee of the principal German organization of the kind in New-York, and Mr. GERKE, Dr. BROWN and others of Elizabeth.

Dr. VAN HOLTZT explained to the meeting the workings of other organizations of the kind with which he was conversant, spoke in patriotic terms of the part the North German Confederation is likely to take in the coming struggle, of the duty Germans in this country owe to their friends and kinsmen, and made withal a most excellent and interesting speech, which was applauded by the audience. The other speakers were listened to with great interest, and it was noticeable that the whole assembly seemed to be made up of intelligent men.

A constitution and by-laws were presented to the meeting, and after some little modification were adopted. They were worded much after the style of other papers of the kind in like organizations in other cities.

There were present at the meeting three German singing societies—the Titonia, the Germania and the Concordia—and during the evening they interspersed the exercises with most excellent music and patriotic airs, such as the "Sentinel on the Rhine," "What is the German Fatherland," &c., and the 10,000 Germans in Union County propose to show their friendship and sympathy for the Germans in the war by practical demonstration and liberal contributions. Subscription papers were started at the close of the meeting, and a large amount of money was at once pledged.

Seventeenth Ward German Patriotic Aid Society.

The German Patriotic Aid Society of the Seventeenth Ward, for the aid of wounded German soldiers, and for the support of widows and orphans of German soldiers during the present European war, met at No. 46 Avenue A last evening, for permanent organization. The following officers of the Society were elected: Messrs. CHARLES KINKEL, President; H. MERZ, Vice-President; JACQUES SCHMITZ, Secretary; FR. FLACCUS, Treasurer; and JOHN STRAUBENMUELLER, delegate to the General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City. Mr. H. MERZ made an address on the disposal of the funds which will be raised. A committee of twenty members was appointed to receive collections in the Ward. It was resolved to instruct the delegate to the General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City, that this Committee and not the Executive Committee of the latter Society dispose of the money collected in this City for the purposes of the Society. It was further resolved to hold another meeting on Saturday next. A number of subscriptions were made, and the meeting then adjourned.

Fire in Newark, N. J.

A fire broke out about 8 o'clock last night in the brush manufactory of A. WARICK, on Lawrence-street, between Market and Mechanic streets, Newark. The Fire Department was promptly on hand, and worked with great efficiency, but everything was so dry that it burned like tinder, and before the flames could be extinguished the brush factory before mentioned, and a saddlery and hardware manufactory of JOHN B. BALL were partly destroyed, and the flames communicated to the upper story of an adjoining dwelling. The loss is estimated at about $5,000, mostly insured.

A Grand Gala Day at Rockaway Beach.

The President, Vice-President, Superintendent and Directors of the South-side Railroad of Long Island made an excursion to the beach at Rockaway yesterday. At 11:20 A. M. a special train left the South Seventh-street Depot, Williamsburg, with a party of invited guests. A few minutes' brisk riding and the beach was reached. After bathing in the surf and viewing the dashing spray, the party was elegantly entertained by the President at the Company's new, Beach House, where abundant accommodations are now to be had by those who visit the beach. Among the invited guests present were Messrs. Gaylor, Ashcroft, Willetts, Joyce, Burrowe, Pond, Parker, Cross and Hepburn, of New-York. This social gathering was called for the purpose of giving those more directly interested in the road an idea of their late improvements on the beach, and a friendly greeting in honor of the great success of the South-side Railroad enterprise.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The veterans of the War of 1812 and their representatives assembled yesterday at the office of Gen. RAYMOND, No. 2 City Hall-place, for the purpose of presenting a petition to the Legislature for the payment of acknowledged claims for expenses incurred for clothing, &c., during the War of 1812 and 1813. Arrangements were made for holding a picnic at Myer's Grove, on the 29th, for the benefit of the orphans and widows of the veterans.

The schooner *St. Mary*, from Philadelphia, while at anchor off the Battery, was run into by the steam boat *State of Maine*, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and had her bowsprit and figure-head carried away.

The North German Consulate hoisted its flag, yesterday, in commemoration of the birthday of the father of the present King of Prussia, FREDERICK WILLIAM III. The present King WILLIAM was born March 22, 1797; was crowned Oct. 18, 1861, and is seventy-three years of age.

GEORGE SCOTT was tried at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, and convicted of snatching a silver watch from BERNARD COHEN, on the 25th of July, at a picnic in Jones' Wood. He was sent to the State Prison for two years. Two or three other prisoners pleaded guilty to minor offenses, and judgment was suspended.

At a meeting of the New-York Athletic Club yesterday, HARRY A. HIEBS was elected Secretary, vice WM. CURTIS NOYES, resigned. The Club numbers 160 members; has a spacious gymnasium and reading-rooms in this City, and the largest and finest boat-house on the Harlem River.

J. WOODRUFF LEWIS, who was arrested on the 28th ult. charged with defrauding soldiers of their bounty money, was yesterday bailed for trial before United States Commissioner STILWELL in the sum of $5,000—Mr. B. H. DAY, publisher, becoming his bondsman.

In the case of the United States *vs.* G. CONKLING, charged with cruel and unusual punishment of JOHN CLARK, a cook on board the *Villa Franca*, additional evidence was given before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, by the carpenter and the purser of the vessel, from which it appeared that it was merely a quarrel between the mate and cook, and the blame was about equally divided. The Commissioner held that the case was not a case of cruel and unusual punishment within the meaning of the statute, and directed that CONKLING be discharged.

At a late hour Tuesday night an affray occurred in One Hundred and Sixth-street, near Fourth-avenue, when CONRAD BEYER, being attacked by FREDERICK FILHER and GOTLEIB OVERFELDT, his wife ELIZABETH interfered for his protection, and received a severe scalp wound, besides several severe bruises on the body. Both the assailants were arrested, and locked up in the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house.

MICHAEL LINDERMANN, a German, forty years of age, while at work yesterday in the marble works at the corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-seventh-street, was struck on the head by a nut which flew from a piece of machinery, and was severely injured. He was taken to his home in Fifth-street, near First-avenue.

BERNARD REYNOLDS, of No. 245 East Twenty-eighth-street, while riding home last evening from the Centre-street depot of the Harlem Railroad, where he was employed as a blacksmith, on the rear platform of a freight car, fell dead to the street from heart disease.

A generator in the soda-water factory of WM. EAGLE, at No. 1 Vestry-street, exploded last evening, destroying property valued at $200, but without injury to any person.

WM. MURPHY, fifteen years of age, living at No. 3 Congress-place, while passing through Sullivan-street, near Spring, yesterday, stepped on a small cartridge which exploded and drove the copper casing into his arm, causing a slight wound.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice COX, WILLIAM SMITH, a boot-black, was held to answer for stealing two pieces of cloth worth $140 from the premises of W. R. BROWN, No. 1,151 Broadway. MARY SMITH was also committed in default for stealing $285 from HORATIO WILSON by means of the panel game.

The No Name Social Club give their annual pic-nic to-morrow at Landmann's Park, when a good time is anticipated.

HERMAN NATHAN, one of the sons of the late BENJAMIN NATHAN, visited the Stock Exchange, in Broad-street, yesterday, on private business, accompanied by several gentlemen.

BROOKLYN.

The estimated loss by fire in the city during the month of July was $26,100. There were four deaths caused by fire during that time; and three arrests made for arson.

The regular weekly police trials took place yesterday. Officer MEAGHER, of the Eighth Precinct, was fined five days' pay for leaving his post without permission. Officer MCMILLAN was dismissed the force for going into a stable and sleeping while on duty. MICHAEL RIGNEY was fined five days' pay for going off post before he had been properly relieved.

The Navy-yard nuisance, *i. e.*, the color factory of REYNOLDS & Co., on Flushing-avenue, has again given rise to litigation, or at least promises to do so. Yesterday Justice WALSH issued a warrant for the arrest of the owners, on complaint of Dr. GILFILLAN, who charges them with violating the sanitary laws of the city in making and mixing certain colors.

The officers of Friendship Lodge, No. 736, I. O. of Good Templars, will be publicly installed in the church No. 147 Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D., to-morrow (Friday) evening. Besides other attractions there will be music by the Sparkling Stream Glee Club, and other talented singers. Mr. DAVID SCOTT, the popular vocalist, will render some of his best pieces. The affair will be successful, beyond doubt.

TERENCE MCGUGGAN commenced an action against the city, yesterday, in the Supreme Court, before Judge PRATT, for $17,000. It appears that he had contracted to do some work for the defendant, in the grading and guttering of Flushing-avenue, but after it was half done, the Common Council passed a resolution raising the grade of the street, thus throwing upon him additional expense to the amount claimed.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, THOS. WILSON, of No. 112 Mercer-street, while at work on a lighter at the foot of Congress-street, was knocked senseless by a block that fell on his head.

The work of disinfecting the city proceeds rapidly. Three of the worst wards have been already dealt with.

An injunction has been issued by the Supreme Court restraining the sale of the Evergreen Cemetery.

Justice WALSH, yesterday, sent A. DUNSBACK, a lawyer, to the Penitentiary for one month for being drunk.

LAWRENCE BALL, of No. 8 Mercer-street, was sent to the Penitentiary, yesterday, for one month, by Justice WALSH, for beating his neighbor's wife.

An unknown man was found drowned, yesterday morning, in Gowanus Bay.

LONG ISLAND.

Two of the three burglars who entered RYAN'S saloon a few days since have been arrested, and a warrant obtained for the third. The names of the two captives are JOHN LOUGHLIN and RICHARD CLOSS. They are supposed to be the same parties who entered the saloon about two months since. The entrance to the building at the late robbery was made through a scuttle in the sidewalk.

F. K. BENEDICT, the keeper of the Queens County Poor-house, has taken a trip to Utah. It is expected he will be absent about three months. It will be remembered that the Mormon excitement last Winter was greatest in the vicinity of Freeport and Baldwinsville, where the County Poor-house is situated. Mr. BENEDICT made his home the home of the Mormon elders during their stay. A large number of recruits were obtained from this section.

WM. WEST, employed by the Devoe Oil Company, was badly injured, yesterday, on a James-slip ferry-boat. He was driving a truck, and by some means got thrown off directly in front of an express wagon that was driving off the boat. He was removed to his home at Hunter's Point.

The Flushing Railroad Company carried over their road on Sunday 6,400 passengers.

STATEN ISLAND.

Not for many years has Staten Island had such a visitation of New-York thieves and burglars as at present. Scarcely a house in the vicinity of New-Brighton, Stapleton and Clifton has escaped untouched. The Police have been very successful in arresting several suspicious parties, who, however, have been discharged by Judge KILPATRICK. The gardens of Messrs. STANTON, VANDERBILT, BARTON and others have been seriously damaged by the same persons, and yet none are punished.

A young lad named WALTER SIMMONS, while bathing, yesterday, with a number of comrades near the Sailors' Snug Harbor, was seized with cramps and immediately drowned. The body was recovered soon after, and taken to New-York by the friends of the deceased.

A young man named HENRY HAZELL, whose wife was, some weeks ago, sent to the County Jail, on complaint of assault, yesterday entered the premises of ADAM SCHLAMP, on New-York-avenue, and, after some angry words, drew a large butcher's knife, with which he attempted to take the life of Mr. SCHLAMP. He was taken before the Police Magistrate and committed for trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

GEORGE and ELLEN BURCHELL were committed for trial, yesterday, by Justice LENNON, of the Fourth Precinct of Jersey City, charged with assault and battery upon the wife of the former. An account of the assault published yesterday stated incorrectly that the wife's injuries were pronounced fatal by the attending physician. The fact is that she has been at no time in a situation of danger, but was able to give an intelligent account of the circumstances attending her husband's brutal treatment.

As the 2 o'clock P. M. train on the Newark and New-York Railroad was leaving Newark, yesterday, a drunken Irishman got on one of the cars, and in shaking hands with a friend who was seeing him off, he gave him such a grip that the man on the ground could not extricate himself, and in this position he was dragged nearly a quarter of a mile, his drunken friend clinching him like a vice in the meantime. The officers of the train seeing the predicament the poor man was in, stopped the cars in time to prevent his falling through a bridge which was close at hand.

Mrs. BECK, of Tarrytown, N. Y., was accused at Bergen Point, on the 19th ult., with having passed a $20 bill on the Utica Bank upon a Mrs. BYARD, of Bergen Point. At that time she stated that her husband received it of Mr. DANFORTH, for whom he was working, for wages. This story being disproved, she and her husband left for parts unknown, and were followed to Tarrytown by Detective NETTLESHIP, and taken before United States Commissioner WHITEHEAD, at Newark, yesterday. After hearing some of the evidence, the Commissioner adjourned the case till the 19th inst., and the accused is under $500 bail.

RUTH C. BURLANZE, Consul-General of the Netherlands, has notified Capt. DONOVAN, of the Hoboken Police, that a Mr. NAIVER, who arrived from Holland July 16, on the Bremen steamer *Weser*, and stopped at Bush's Hotel, Hoboken, on the following Sunday went out to walk, and crossed to New-York in a ferry-boat, since which time he has not been heard from. He was a man of wealth, and probably had a large amount of money on his person.

Coroner CRANE, of Hoboken, finished the inquest upon the remains of the unknown man found drowned near the ferry on Sunday last, on Tuesday about 8 o'clock. The deceased proved to be CHRISTIAN ZIMMERMAN, a grocer, of Thompson-street, New-York. His brother testified that deceased had frequently been troubled with a rush of blood to the head, and when these attacks occurred they rendered him temporarily insane; that he saw deceased alive the last time on Saturday, in New-York, where he left him at Washington Market, New-York. The verdict of the jury was: "Drowned while suffering from temporary insanity."

OTTO ENZ, a boy, who resides with his parents at No. 273 Market-street, went into a paper box manufactory next door a day or two since, and while helping to hoist some stock he looked down the hatchway from the third story, and becoming dizzy fell through to the ground floor. At the second landing a board somewhat broke his fall, and at the bottom he fell on another boy who was standing under the hatchway, thus breaking the fall again and saving his life.

A young German, a jeweler by trade, named LOSSNER, who has resided in Newark for several years, has suddenly disappeared, and his friends fear he has made way with himself. He had been out of employment for some time, when he procured a position he could not fill. He appeared despondent, and the day he left his last employer he disappeared, and has not since been heard from.

RICHARD PISCO was arrested in (old) Hudson City yesterday afternoon upon a warrant issued by Justice LOGAN, for an atrocious assault upon DAVID SMITH last Sunday. SMITH was so badly beaten, his face being mashed almost to jelly, that he was unable to prefer the charge until today, having been confined to his house since Sunday.

Mrs. ANN MCCUE, a resident of Bleecker-street, Jersey City, was nearly burned to death on Tuesday night by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp. With her clothing on fire she plunged into the cistern in the rear of the house and thus saved her life.

ANTHONY MAGUIRE, who has been employed as a deck-hand on board the barge *Charles Mayo*, at Newark, has been drowned while bathing near Rutherford Park. The body was found about 9 o'clock yesterday morning two miles below where it first sunk. He was an Irishman and but eight months in the country.

During six months ending June 30, the Morris and Essex Railroad carried 814,510 local passengers, and, adding 1,500 commuters who travel over the road twice daily, we have a total of 1,560,000 passengers carried by that road in six months.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the old Eighth New-Jersey Regiment was held in Newark Tuesday night. An organization was formed called the Eighth Regiment Veteran Association.

An old resident of Newark, named JOSEPH ROBERTS, died very suddenly, of apoplexy, in a horse-car, in New-York, on Tuesday last. He was a wealthy and highly-respected man. When he died $1,300 was found on his person.

The Newark and New-York Railroad Company will immediately build a new and handsome depot on Ferry-street, Newark.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—The *Franklin*, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Radford, was at Flushing, Holland, July 15. The orders for the return of that vessel had been received, and she may be expected at New-York some time this month. The *Richmond*, of the European fleet, was at Trieste, July 1. The *Congress*, flag-ship of Commodore Green, was at San Domingo city, July 20, about to sail for Key West to relieve the *Severn*, which latter vessel is daily expected at Hampton Roads, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Poor, who is to be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic fleet by Rear-Admiral Lee. The *Nantasket*, Lieut.-Commander McCook, and *Swatara*, Lieut.-Commander Cooke, were at San Domingo, July 21. The health of the officers and crews of these vessels is reported good. The Secretary of the Navy has received a letter from Commander Carter, commanding the United States practice-ship *Savannah*, dated Plymouth, England, July 20, in which he reports his arrival at that port from Hampton Roads. He says the customary salutes were made and returned, and "we have been received with great cordiality on the part of Admiral Sir Henry Codington, and the officers attached to the Dock-yard at Devenport. On the 14th of July, 103 of the midshipmen had an opportunity of visiting London, remaining there until the 18th, and it gives me pleasure to state that their conduct and deportment while there ware all that could be desired. The midshipmen have also visited the Dock-yard, where every attention was shown to them, and objects of interest explained. The Spanish practice-ship *Trinidad*, from Cadiz, with midshipmen and apprentices, arrived in port July 18. * * * * I purpose leaving here to-morrow, for Hampton Roads, via Madeira. All well on board." ....Lieut. John Newell has been ordered by the Navy Department to the *Guard*. Assistant Surgeon Reith is detached from the *Dictator*, and placed on waiting orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened steady and closed quiet, with Stocks flat. The course of the market during the day is shown in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	88⅞	88⅞
Consols for account	88⅞	88⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	82½	82½
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	82	82
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	81½	81½
U. S. 10-40s	80	80
Ill. Central Railroad shares	103	102
Erie Railway shares	15	15
At. & Gt. West. R. R. shares	21	20

PARIS, Aug. 3—Noon.—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 66f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady and closed unchanged; Middling Upland opened and closed at 8d., and Middling Orleans at 8¼d.; the sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Refined PETROLEUM, 1s. 6½d. PROVISIONS—LARD dull. PRODUCE—TALLOW, 45s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 3—4½ P. M.—Refined PETROLEUM easier at 1s. 5½d. Calcutta LINSEED firm at 64s. 6d. LINSEED-OIL opened easier at £30@£30 5s. and closed heavy at £30. TALLOW dull at 4s. 5s.

ANTWERP, Aug. 3.—PETROLEUM opened at 44f.@45f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Aug 3.—FLOUR unchanged with a moderate demand; sales, 1,900 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White; $9 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull and easier; sales last night, 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 46; today, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 45. CORN held 95c. in round lots; Car lots, 1c.@2c. higher. OATS held 55c. for Illinois. CORN-MEAL—$2 15 for bolted; $2 05 for unbolted ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $30@$33 ₩ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 62c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 60 ₩ ton. Lake IMPORTS—25,500 bushels; Wheat, 630,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—10,000 bbls. Flour; 13,700 bushels Wheat; 1,070,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 19½ cash; $1 22½ seller last half of August for No. 2; during the afternoon dull at $1 20 seller August. CORN quiet; No. 2, 81¼c.; during the afternoon unchanged. OATS declining; No. 2, 43¼c. RYE steady at 80c.@81c. for No. 2. BARLEY fairly active at $1 03 for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm at 96c. PROVISIONS quiet and nominally unchanged. Live HOGS quiet and lower at $9 40@$10 for fair to choice. CATTLE active and firm at $3 62½@$8 80 for stockers to extra prime shipping. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley, 3,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 123,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Barley, 1,400 Hogs. FREIGHTS less active and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—TOBACCO higher for good grades; others weak; Common, $8@$9; Factory, $9 50@$11 50; fair to good, $12 50@$25. FLOUR—Superfine, $4 50@$4 80; Extra, $4 85@$5 25; Double Extra, $5 40@$5 75; Treble Extra, $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT firmer; No. 2 Red, $1 13@$1 20; No. 1 Red, $1 25@$1 30; Choice, $1 30@$1 40. CORN firm; Mixed, 75c.@80c.; Yellow, 81c.@85c.; White, 90c.@95c. OATS active at 41c.@45c. RYE firm at 75c.@80c. HIGHWINES steady at 97½c. PORK quiet at $31. Dry-salted Shoulders, loose, 13¾c. Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.@16¾c. BACON quiet: Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.@18c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD dull, at 16¾c. for choice. CATTLE scarce and firm for choice at $6 50@$7 50; others plenty at $2 25@$6. Live HOGS firm and scarce at $8@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 3.—FLOUR firm; Family, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT heavy; No. 1 Red, $1 30; White, $1 45@$1 52. CORN dull at 85c.@86c. for ear; 87c.@88c. for Shelled. OATS quiet; new, 25c.@35c.; old, 53c. RYE—Old, 88c.@90c.; new, 80c.@85c. PROVISIONS firmer. PORK, $30. LARD, 16¼c. HAMS, 26c. BACON active; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c., some dealers asking ¼c.@½c. higher. Bulk MEATS in good demand and firm; Shoulders, 13¾c.; Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Ribs, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.; held at 17c. COTTON firm at 18¾c. GOLD, 121¼ buying. EXCHANGE, 1-10 discount. MONEY, 8@9 ₩ cent.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—COTTON—Stock scarce; held firmly; Middling Upland at 20c. FLOUR in improved demand; Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25; Northwestern, $7@$7 50; Pennsylvania, $6 75@$7 50; Indiana and Ohio, $8 for choice. WHEAT dull and quotations barely maintained; Old Pennsylvania Red, $1 55; New Indiana, $1 55@$1 60; New Delaware, $1 50@$1 55. RYE steady at $1 10@$1 12. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS—State unchanged. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $30. COFFEE firm. SUGAR and MOLASSES extremely quiet. PROVISIONS—Demand light; Mess Pork at $31. LARD held at 17¾c. WHISKY unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,700 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 54,000 bushels; Corn, 161,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bushels. FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged. FLOUR dull and without change. WHEAT lower; sales 40,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 28. CORN dull and heavy; sales 32,000 bushels at 91c. OATS easy; sales 28,000 bushels Old No. 2 Western at 50c.; 5,000 bushels New Ohio at 50c. RYE nominal. BARLEY—None here. PORK quiet and steady. LARD dull at 16¾c.@17c. HIGHWINES nominal at $1.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The live stock market opened flat at last week's prices; the supply has been more liberal, and the promise is, notwithstanding the apathy in the market, that prices will rise to those of week before last; there can be no substantial theory formed as to the present depression. There were only 626 head of Cattle changed hands today at $8 25 for good Indiana Steers down to $4 75 for Cherokee; receipts, up to today, 294 cars. SHEEP firm at the last quotations, with more Canada stock on hand. HOGS—Nothing doing and price nominally $9 25@$9 75.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR fairly active and firm. WHEAT steady; sales prime to choice Maryland Red, $1 70@$1 85; good to prime do., $1 50@$1 65; White, good to choice, $1 55@$1 90; Pennsylvania and Western, $1 50@$1 53. CORN—White, prime, $1 20; Yellow, $1 10. OATS—Light receipts; sales new at 48c.@51c. RYE, 90c.@$1. PROVISIONS firm, but unchanged. WHISKY in improved demand at $1 02@$1 04.

TOLEDO, Aug. 3.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red, $1 41; No. 2 Red, $1 39½. CORN dull; No. 1 held at 87½c.; No. 2 held at 85½c. OATS dull and lower; No. 1 Old, 46c.; No. 1 New, 45c.; No. 2 New, 43c. FREIGHTS higher at 5½c. to Buffalo; 7c.@8c. to Oswego; vessels scarce. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,500 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Corn, 4,500 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 7,500 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—COTTON dull and weak; Middling, 18c. FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. CORN unchanged. OATS unchanged, with a fair demand. RYE declining; sales at 85c. PROVISIONS firm with an improved tendency, but unchanged. WHISKY, 97c. TOBACCO—Sales 106 hhds. at $4 50@$6 75 for Trash to Good Lugs; $7@$31 for Common Leaf to Medium Wrappers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—WHEAT firm; transactions moderate; quoted $1 55@$1 60 for Amber State; $1 75@$1 80 for White Michigan; $1 75@$1 85 for White State, including Wicks and Treadwell; $2@$2 10 for New Diehl. RYE, $1 25. CORN dull; Western Mixed, 98c.@$1 03; Round Yellow, $1 06@$1 10. BARLEY—Nothing doing. OATS dull; Western freely offered at 62c.@64c.; State, 67c.@68c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 3.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; No. 1, $1 28; No. 2, $1 21½. Coarse GRAINS nominal. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Red, $1 47@$1 48; No. 2 Red, $1 45. CORN quiet; No. 1, 89c.; No. 2, 87c. OATS dull; No. 1 Old, 57c.; New, 47c. BARLEY heavy. RYE dull at 95c.@$1. PETROLEUM dull; Refined, 20c.@20¼c.; Crude, $4 10.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 3.—COTTON quiet at 18¼c.; receipts, 26 bales; exports, 94 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 25. CORN, 92c.@98c. OATS, 50c. PORK, $32. LARD, 17¾c.@19c.; BACON firm; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Sides, 19¾c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 3.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet and firm at 35½c. RESIN quiet and steady; Strained, $1 27½. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 20@$2 25. COTTON nominal; Middling, 17c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 17½c.@17¾c.; sales, 350 bales; net receipts, 7 bales; coastwise, 9 bales; total, 16 bales; stock, 43,738 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 3.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 17c.; sales, 20 bales; net receipts, 233 bales; stock, 5,475 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 3.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17¼c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 6 bales; stock, 15,637 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 3.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 155 bales; stock, 2,342 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 2.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 137 bales; stock, 7,538 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 3.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 13 bales; stock, 7,551 bales.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 3—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N.	Clear	70
Halifax	S.	Clear	70
Portland	S. W.	Clear	67
New-York	E.	Clear	82
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	79
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Clear	82
Washington	S. W.	Clear	78
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Cloudy	77
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	84
Charleston	S. W.	Cloudy	82
Savannah	S.	Clear	87
Augusta	S.	Clear	79
Oswego	N. W.	Cloudy	68
Buffalo	W.	Raining	71
Pittsburg	S. W.	Hazy	82
Chicago	N.	Clear	78
Louisville	S. W.	Cloudy	82
Mobile	N. E.	Clear	82
New-Orleans	W.	Clear	82
Havana	E.	Clear	81
Key West	E.	Clear	84

[Advertisement.]

THE SUMMER HAT.—Seek it and you are sure to find it at KNOX'S popular and universally-known establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street—a hat that in beauty, comfort and appropriateness cannot be equaled. A testimonial to this effect can be found pretty certain on the head of the first well-dressed gentleman you meet.

[Advertisement.]

Bargains in watches, jewelry and silver-ware.
J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON,
No. 150 Bowery.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Siberia	Aug. 4	New-York	Liverpool
City of London	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Italy	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Ville de Paris	Aug. 6	New-York	Havre
FOR CUBA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.			
Morro Castle	Aug. 4	New-York	Havana.
Ocean Queen	Aug. 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Siberia*, at 9 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Cunard Dock, Jersey City, at 10½ A. M. For Havana and the West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, 2 P. M.

FRIDAY.

For Aspinwall, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Ocean Queen*, at 10½ A. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of London*, 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, Pier No. 45 North River at 1½ P. M. For France via Brest and Havre, by the *Ville de Paris* at 10 A. M.

A mail for Hayti by the *City of Port-au-Prince* will be sent about this date.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 3—*In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.*—J. Clementson, Miss M. Whitaker, Gen. Burnside and wife, Miss L. R. Hauss, J. E. Trenard, V. Constania, Mr. and Mrs. Angener, child, infant and servant, W. E. Barron and servant, G. Amer, R. Walkinshaw, J. G. Ronald, G. S. Sutherland, Count der H. Henisey and servant, R. Cottait, J. J. Smith, R. Denly, Mr. and Mrs. De Breuq and 2 children, Mrs. De Breuq, J. A. Blane, J. C. Glade, R. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. O. Neulock, P. Tattersall, J. Armstrong, R. M. Teurein, Major Kodoletech and servant, Mrs. and Miss Roceht, J. S. Branken, H. M. Walker, Mr. Wrigley, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Muller, 3 children, infant and 2 nurses, W. H. Sorat, Mrs. Walker and child, Mr. Crabtree, M. Hayden, E. L. Burlingame, Miss E. B. Beebe, Miss M. L. Beebe.

AUG. 3—*In steam-ship Manhattan, for Liverpool.*—Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Craven, T. D. Seymour, Joseph E. Lord, Mrs. Reilly, E. Stearns, T. J. Tilney, Dr. J. H. Tracy, John McKescher, J. Denny, P. Winter, L. Lazarus, Capt. A. C. Berry, Robert Musgrove, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meadan, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Musgrove, Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Park.

AUG. 3—*In steam-ship Syrian, for Liverpool*—Miss Mary Godicke, Dr. Chas. Meinacks, Dr. Otto Seowake, Madame O. Hoszek, Mlle Marie Hoszek, Mrs. E. Mitchel, Miss Mary Urie, Dr. T. H. Halves, Dr. Ph. Feldbrauch, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thorne, Alex. Wilson, Mrs. Mary Wilson, Alex. Wilson, James Wilson, W. Robinson, Alfred G. W. Evans.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana.—Jose Rafecas, Da Pilai Zerquira, Jaine Lhule, Ramon Alvarez, Jose Gure, Restitudo Blancafort, Da Juana de Dios de Vurona and 3 children, Da Maria Argalagos de Yvaola, Da Beatrice Argelagos de Yvaolo, Da F. Yvaola, Da Mariano Yvaola, Jose Veler, D. Benito, D. Mendez and daughter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....4:50 | Sun sets.....7:12 | Moon sets..11:45
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..12:38 | Gov. Island..1:27 | Hell Gate...2:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3.

Cleared.

Steam-ships South Carolina, Morgan, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Vulcan, Allen, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Siberia, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Tyrian, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow, Henderson, Bros.; Fairbanks, Howes, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Missouri, (Br.,) Lang, London, Samuel Thompson's Nephews & Co.

Barks Elizabeth, (Norw.,) Jensen, Stockholm, Funch, Edye & Co.; Norse Flag, (Norw.,) Nelson, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Grace, (Br.,) Bogart, Cork or Falmouth, Heney & Parker; Harvey Flitner, Dickey, Gibraltar for orders, J. E. Ward & Co.; Albina, Dunham, Bristol, Eng., Thos. Dunham & Co.; Robert Godfrey, (Br.,) Taylor, Rotterdam, P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brigs M. Louise Miller, Starrett, Elsinore, Simpson, & Clapp; John Byers, Lewis, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schrs. A. Middleton, Jr., Cole, Port-au-Spain, Jones & Lough; Racer, (Br.,) Down, Cork, Geo. F. Bulley; Watauga, Monroe, Charleston, S. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Ellen S. Potter, Potter, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Sidonian, (Br.,) McKay, Glasgow July 20, via Moville 21st, with mdse. and 193 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced fresh winds from S. W. to W. throughout. July 25, lat. 53 40, lon. 28 50, spoke ship Arroyt, (Br.,) bound W; 26th, lat. 53 54, lon. 55 36, bark Hochalaga, (Br.,) Liverpool, for Baltimore.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Lockhead, Liverpool July 16, Queenstown 17th, Halifax 29th, and Boston Aug. 2, with mdse. to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana July 30, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. Aug. 1, lat. 32, lon. 78 10, exchanged signals with ship Quito, of Liverpool.

Steam-ship Tyrian, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool July 14, Glasgow 17th, Halifax 26th, and St. John, N. B., Aug. 1, in ballast, with 1 passengers to Henderson Brothers.

Steam-ship El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship Melrose, Bicknell, Liverpool 58 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Had strong W. winds to the Banks, thence light winds and fogs; was 14 ds. W. of Sable Island.

Bark Mary, (Br.,) Campbell, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master. Had moderate weather.

Bark Starlight, Seavey, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with ice and laths to master.

Bark Lakemba, (Br.,) Brown, New-Haven, in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Dorchester, Ryder, Boston, in ballast to master; will load for Marseilles.

Brig Madonna, (of St. John, N. B.,) Jordan, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Harvey Barnes—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Lola, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Williams, Fajardo, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to Moller & Thebaud—vessel to Geo. A. Phillips & Collins.

Brig Ruby, Rafton, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Edwin Rowe, Creuse, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Had light winds and calms.

Schr. Edwin A. Stevens, Bolton, Newburg, for Bangor.

Schr. B. F. Homack, Williams, Port Monmouth, for Holmes' Hole.

Schr. Elias Moore, Degroot, Georgetown, for Hudson.

Schr. S. E. Jayne, Anderson, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Arizona, McCasa, Elizabethport, for St. John, N. B.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Seneca, Dottridge, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

Schr. Henry A. Waite, Elizabethport, for Waldoboro.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Hepzikiah, Crosby, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Casco Lodge, Pierce, Elizabethport, for Yarmouth.

Schr. Lizzie Brewster, Smith, Jonesport 12 ds., with piling to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. James Tilden, Davis, Ellsworth, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Commodore Kearney, Kilborn, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Henry Clay, Forrester, Franklin, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. L. A. Orcutt, Hart, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Annie Harper, Wood, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Exeter, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. J. L. Newton, Rich, Portland, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Sarah Hall, Killborn, Bangor, with lumber to E. J. Peters.

Schr. Hudson, Warren, Bangor, with lumber to J. F. Vanderburg.

Schr. John Johnson, Harris, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thomas Cahill, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lacon, Strout, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Para, Brown, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. George W. Baldwin, Long, Gloucester, with fish to E. C. Nickerson.

Schr. St. Mary, Steelman, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. W. Kimbell, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pacific, Ginn, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Lake, Mills, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. S. J. Lindsley, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Zelena Brown, Chase, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Malanta, (Br.,) McBurnie, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Bushnell, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Lewis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Water Lily, Heating, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Pacific, Wass, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Leonora, Ashby, Nantucket, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Judge Low, Gould, Lubec, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. John Manlove, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Guy R. Phelps, Herring, Sheet Harbor, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Utica, Maloney, St. George, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Porto Rico, Kent, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Alcora, Dennison, Machias, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Thos. Rogers, Young, George's Banks, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. F. P. Simpson, Vail, Albany, for New-Haven.

Schr. A. Heaton, Phinney, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. Walker, Davis, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. W. W. Hackett, Conely, Virginia.

Schr. Oliver Booth, Longstreet, Virginia.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. J. Birdsall, Faulkenberg, Virginia.

Schr. Helen P. Jones, Baltimore, for Stonington.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Columbia, Cole, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Cornelia, Cox, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. R. Jane, Cook, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Estella, Porter, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Louisa, Libby, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Paul, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Watchful, Lewis, Providence.

Schr. Luna, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. C. S. Sader, Smith, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Spray, Merritt, Hartford, for Trenton.

Schr. Josephine, Lindsley, New-Haven.

Schr. Escort, Bell, Bridgeport.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Lamartine, Dow, Boston.

Schr. Clarabel, Nickerson, Rockport, Me.

Canal-boat Register, Swift, Hawsbury 14 ds., with lumber to H. A. Crane.

WIND—Sunset, light, S., cloudy.

Below.

Bark Albert, Maxwell, from Matanzas 10 ds. (By pilot-boat Jane, No. 1.)

Bark Ilva, (of Tortolo,) Litson, from Maracaibo 15 ds., with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schr. Impulse, (Br.,) Curtis, from Maracaibo 12 ds., with coffee to Peniston & Co. (By pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5.)

Bark Wild Gazelle, Pond, from Boston. (By pilot boat Mary A. Williams, No. 19.)

Sailed.

Steam-ships Cuba and Manhattan, for Liverpool; South Carolina, for Charleston; Fairbanks, for Philadelphia; ship Sir Robert Peel, for London.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Arr. brig Meteor, from Gottenburg; schr. Watchman, from Cape Haytien.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 3.—Sld. steamer Ashland, for New-York. Arr. schr. M. C. Moseby, from Matanzas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 3.—Passed in for Baltimore—Ship Washington Booth, Philadelphia; brg George Burnham, Havana; bark Pleiades, Matanzas.

Passed out—Brig Chesapeake, Demerara.

Arr. Coast Survey steamer Bibb, Capt. Platt, from Norfolk; will sail in a day or two to take soundings off Hatteras.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 1.—Arr. schrs. Vicksburg and J. K. Lawrence, Bangor, New-York; Maria Foss, do., Newark, N. J.; H. B. Gibson, do., Norwalk; Harriet Newell, Machias, New-York; Harriet Baker, Saco, do.; Daylight, Gardiner, do.; Z. Snow, Portland, do.; Ann L. Lockwood, Dresden, Me., do.; S. M. Tyler, Calais, do.; Nautilus, Rockland, do.; May Munroe, do., Philadelphia; Cerro Gordo, Augusta, do.; Eagle, Harwich, do.; Marietta Tilton, Richmond, Me., do.; Laura Bridgeman, do., Baltimore; Arthur Burton, Rockport, Me., Norfolk; Adelia, (Br.,) for orders; Virginia, Millbridge, Pawtucket.

Sld. schr. Marietta Tilton.

2d.—Arr. brigs Crocus, Dresden, Me., New-York; Minnie Miller, Portland, do.; Proteus, Machias, do.; schrs. Billow and Fannie Barney, Rockland, New-York; General Marion, do., Providence; General Scott, Calais, Norwich, Conn.; John & Frank, Harwich, New-Bedford; Wild Brier, (Br.,) Richibucto, for orders.

Sld. schrs. Laura Bridgeman and John & Frank.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—Arr. steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Arr. bark Coloma, Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 3.—Cld. steamer William P. Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Schr. St. Mary, (of Philadelphia,) Capt. Steelman, while at anchor off the Battery, was run into by steam-boat State of Maine, at 8 o'clock this morning, and had her bowsprit and figure-head carried away.

Spoken.

July 27th ult., lat. 30 07, lon. 73 33, spoke schr. Arthur Clifford, (whaler,) Dyer; had taken 240 bbls. fish-oil and 25 bbls. sperm-oil; also, schr. Alice B. Dyer, (whaler,) 270 bbls. oil.

Aug. 1, 80 miles E. of Sandy Hook, brig Alice, (of Gottenburg,) Ericksen, London for Philadelphia 45 ds.; 2d, ship Asia, (N. G.,) Hamburg for Philadelphia 49 ds.; same date, brig Shamrock, bound to Baltimore. (By pilot-boat Mary A. Williams, No. 19.)

Foreign Ports.

At Fajardo, P. R., July 21, bark D. Cornell, (Br.,) in 2 ds. for New-York; brig Spring Bird, (Br.,) 3 ds. for New-York

$1,000,000
OF THE
CONNECTICUT
AIR-LINE BONDS
HAVE BEEN
SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATED
LEAVING BUT
$500,000
UNSOLD, WHICH WE
OFFER AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

The solid, substantial character of the security has attracted to these bonds the attention of capitalists who prize an investment which insures the ABSOLUTE SECURITY OF THE PRINCIPAL, and a liberal rate of interest.

The tax exemption features of the security make the investment unusually desirable to purchasers residing in CONNECTICUT, where they are

FREE FROM EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TAX.

THE BONDS are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on ALL THE PROPERTY of a railroad fifty-two miles in length, running through the center of the State of Connecticut, forming, with its connections, *the shortest and quickest route between Boston and New-York.* The VALUE of the PROPERTY covered by the mortgage is MORE THAN DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.

The road is COMPLETED AND TRAINS ARE RUNNING BETWEEN NEW-HAVEN AND MIDDLETOWN, while east of Middletown, the unfinished portion is graded for over twenty miles, which leaves only some seven or eight miles to grade to COMPLETE THE WHOLE LINE.

The bridge over the Connecticut River, designed to be the finest and most substantial structure of the kind in this country, is well under way; a large portion of the iron-work is already prepared, and will be placed in position as soon as the piers are finished.

The business future of the road is unusually promising. The road not only brings the greater part of New-England nearer New-York, but it opens a section through the populous and thriving State of Connecticut which heretofore has been entirely destitute of railroad facilities, and, unlike most new roads, has a well-established and profitable local business awaiting its completion. The line has thirteen different railroad connections, besides water communication at Middletown and New-Haven. It connects and passes through some dozen different towns, whose aggregate population *equals one-third of the total population of the State.*

THE CHARACTER OF THE WORK ON THE ROAD IS SUPERIOR TO THAT ON ANY LINE IN EXISTENCE IN THIS COUNTRY, while the expense of construction has been NO GREATER than on INFERIOR ROADS.

Corporations, capitalists and investors will find in the First Mortgage Bonds of this Road a form of investment SAFE, PRODUCTIVE AND CONVENIENT.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT IS TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and each bond is signed and issued by the Comptroller of the State. The bonds are of convenient denominations, $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered. They bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT, payable semi-annually, in May and November, in New-York. They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending direct to

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 205 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Over 180 miles of the line are now in full operation, and earning more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE
MUTUAL GUARANTY
LIFE ASSOCIATION,
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Issues LIFE Insurance Policies under an improved and original system. The payment of TEN DOLLARS will secure a policy for TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, (larger sums in proportion,) and a small PRO RATA payment is required only when a death occurs in the class and division in which a policy is registered.

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